

OUR BILL PASSED.

Not a Vote Was Cast Against the Appropriation for Atlanta.

COCKRELL SAYS IT IS ALL RIGHT

The \$200,000 Is Fully Assured to the Cotton States Exposition.

SENATORS ARE WEAKENING A LITTLE

The House Calls Them, and They Must Give the Tariff Another Chance or Take the Responsibility for Failure.

Washington, July 31.—(Special.)—The appropriation bill for the Cotton States and International exposition passed the senate in the committee of the whole this afternoon without a single objection or even a question being asked on either side of the chamber. The sundry civil bill was under discussion the entire day and at 4:45 o'clock the exposition clause was reached. It was the last in the bill. The full text of the clause was as follows:

"Cotton States and International Exposition, at Atlanta, Ga., section 3.—That the expense of the selection, purchase, preparation, transportation, care and return of articles and materials to comprise an exhibit illustrative of the functions of the government of the United States, to be made at the Cotton States and International exposition to be held in the city of Atlanta, in the state of Georgia, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-five, of which not exceeding \$50,000 may be expended for clerical services, \$10,000 to be disbursed by the board created by section 16 of the act approved April 25, 1890, entitled 'An act to provide for celebrating the 50th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus,' by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures and the products of the soil, mine and the sea in the city of Chicago, in the state of Illinois, and the jurisdiction, powers and duties of the said board are hereby extended to include the said exhibit at the Cotton States and International exposition under all the provisions of law which governed the government exhibit at the world's Columbian exposition; provided that the foregoing sum shall be apportioned among the several departments of the Smithsonian Institution and the fish commission by the secretary of the treasury, and such apportionment shall be final and shall be made by him as set to create a deficiency and shall cover every expenditure on the part of the United States, including the return of such exhibits except as hereinafter provided.

"\$50,000 for removing the building." For taking down the government building erected by the government exhibit at the world's Columbian exposition and its transportation, or so much of the material thereof as may be available, and the recreation upon the site selected for the said Cotton States and International exposition, including the purchase of such new material as may be found necessary, \$50,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be disbursed by the secretary of the treasury; provided that if it be found impracticable to take down, transport and re-erect said building for the sum herein appropriated, then the secretary of the treasury shall cause a new building to be erected upon said site of the Cotton States and International exposition for the government exhibit at a cost not to exceed \$50,000, for which purpose the amount herein appropriated shall be available.

"Provided further, That the United States shall not be in any manner responsible for the conduct or management of said exhibition, nor shall it be liable in any manner for any sum on account of the erection of any buildings for the Cotton States and International exposition or for the expenses incidental to, or growing out of said exhibition."

Livingston Congratulated. Representative Livingston was in the senate chamber, and after the bill was passed in the committee, a number of senators congratulated him as if it were his own bill. Senator Walsh's committee did not meet today, but tomorrow it will consider the bill introduced by Senator Gordon, detailing how the appropriation for the exposition is to be expended. This bill is not at all necessary, but it can do no harm. The legislative portion of the bill is contained in the act which allows the appropriation to be made, as will be seen in the text above.

After the appropriation clause passed the committee, an amendment was offered relative to lighting the city of Washington, so the senate adjourned without the bill being reported from the committee to the senate. Senator Cockrell said after adjourning: "The exposition portion of the bill passed without an objection. It was very gratifying to me. The bill, as a whole, will pass the senate tomorrow. It will then go to conference and Atlanta's enterprise will not suffer there."

The appropriation is now safe and every Georgian in the city feels gratified and elated that this crowning effort of Atlanta's energy will be graced with a government exhibit commensurate with the event.

Senators Are Weakening.

There are unmistakable evidences that the senate is about to yield to the house on the vital points of dispute between the house and the senate on the tariff. The firm attitude of the house conferees, backed by Speaker Crisp and President Cleveland, has dumfounded the senate conferees and they realize that they must make concessions or take the responsibility of defeating all tariff legislation.

They dare not accept the alternative and they are tonight prepared to yield the form if not the substance.

The senate conferees have decided their position on the ground that nothing but the senate bill could pass the senate. The house conferees have said to them in words: "You say nothing but the senate bill can pass. Let us modify it in the particulars necessary to meet the approval of the house and report it back to the senate in that form. If the democrats of the senate pass it in that form we will take the credit. If they refuse to pass it we will take the responsibility."

Such logic the senate conferees cannot resist with honor. They themselves. They must call the "bluff" if bluff it is. All the indi-

cations are that not enough democrats of the senate can be found who will be willing to defeat all tariff legislation for the sake of a differential duty for the benefit of the sugar trust. The votes of the Louisiana senators will be secured by "a flap" 14 percent duty on sugar. Governor and his share not vote against the bill in any form for they themselves have said they would vote for any bill. Smith, of New Jersey, is the only democrat whose vote might be jeopardized, and his close friends say he will not vote against any conference report. There may be bucking and pulling a week or more, but in the end the senate will yield and the bill will pass modified to meet the approval of the house.

URGING DRYAN TO AMERICA.

The Democratic Free Coinage League of Nebraska backs Bryan.

Omaha, Neb., July 31.—(Special.)—The following communication has been sent to Congressmen Bryan:

"Headquarters Nebraska Democratic Free Coinage League, Omaha, Neb., July 31, 1894.—Dear Mr. Bryan, Washington, D. C.—Dear Sir: The growing sentiment that United States senators should be the choice of the people make it essential that Nebraska should be in line with other states with this progressive sentiment. Believing that the great majority of the people of Nebraska desire that you should represent this state in the United States senate, the executive committee of the Nebraska Democratic Free Coinage League respectfully request that you announce yourself as a candidate for this high office. We desire that you shall at the same time announce the principles which will guide you in the event that you are elected, and also that you shall make a canvass of the state. In the event that you make this announcement, the friends of bimetallicism in the demotion by that party. We are confident that every element in this state favorable to the principles you have so ably championed are favorable to your election as United States senator and we are certain that the political party which does not support your candidacy will not reflect the sentiment of the masses of the people of Nebraska."

This was signed J. E. Ong, president; F. J. Morgan, secretary; G. A. Lunkhart, treasurer; James C. Dahlman, H. M. Boydston, C. J. Smyth, Robert Clogg, W. D. Oldham, John Thomsen, William H. Thompson, W. H. Keilgar, George Wells, executive committee.

MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS.

What They Did in Their Convention at Grand Rapids.

Grand Rapids, Mich., July 31.—The republican state convention met here today with 22 delegates in attendance and 5,000 people in the audience. Governor Rich was renominated on the first ballot. Ward, of the county gave Rich 4 and the other 106 voted blank. This is the Detroit delegation. The vote was, Rich, 710; Bliss, 38; blank, 121. Following is the financial plank of the platform:

"We believe in the use of gold and silver as money metals to be maintained in circulation on a perfect equality and interconvertibility. We recognize the so-called silver question as one of the paramount issues of the day and believe that the people of this state are entitled to have a look to the republican party to use every ability and progress as the only party that can give a wise and adequate solution of this problem. We, therefore, pledge the republican party of Michigan to use every effort in its power to restore silver to its historic position in the United States as a money metal. We pledge this in the belief that permanent prosperity will result from a secured or justice done till silver takes its place side by side with gold as one of the two great money metals of the world."

Upon the platform the speakers said: "We reaffirm our adherence and increased devotion to the American doctrine of protection. We believe that the present unhappy industrial condition of our country is, in a great part, due to the threat and purpose of the democratic party to destroy the American system of protection. 'We believe that all articles which cannot be produced in the United States, except luxuries, should be admitted free of duty, and that on all imports coming in competition with the products of American labor, there should be duties levied equal to the difference between wages abroad and wages at home."

"We believe that the doctrine of reciprocity as advocated by that wicked statesman, James G. Blaine, should, under our protective system, be the policy of our government and applied in our trade relations with other nations."

The understanding of the ticket is as follows: Auditor, General Stanley W. Turner, of Roscomman; attorney general, Fred A. Maynard, of Kent; land commissioner, William A. French, of Prosser; labor secretary, H. R. Pattengill, of Ingham; member board of education, P. F. Powers, of Wexford.

"Fingert man's committee to declare that the Detroit mayor's friends will have an opportunity to vote for him for governor. They say that he is a republican candidate, substituting his name for that of Rich at the head of the ticket made today, would be carried out. Some of them have fixed the date of the independent convention for August 12th."

NO OVATION TO DEBS.

Chicago Authorities Refuse to Permit a Demonstration.

Chicago, July 31.—As a result of a conference between Mayor Hopkins and Vice President Wicks, of the Pullman company, Adjutant General Ordoroff and Assistant Adjutant General Bayles, held today, it was decided to call home eight of the twelve companies of state militia composing the First regiment, now doing duty between Fordham and Riverside. The strike is stationed at Pullman. This will leave about one hundred soldiers in charge of the town. Mr. Wicks does not expect any trouble. The announcement was made today at the meeting of the American Railway Union strike committee that there would be no parade of workmen on the occasion of the return of President Debs. Secretary Kuller received a telegram from him saying he would arrive in Chicago tomorrow morning. Arrangements were begun to tender to him a tradesunion reception, but a big parade, but permission to use the streets was refused by the mayor. A committee only will receive him at the depot. He comes to attend the day morning at Ullrich's hall to take some action in regard to prolonging the strike officially or declaring it off. The constitution will probably be changed so as to admit any workmen to membership in the American Railway Union.

Prohibition in Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., July 31.—(Special.)—Hinds, the capital city of Mississippi, held a local option election today. Jackson gave 135 majority in favor of the sale of whisky. The indications are that the county has gone dry, which will leave only six counties dry in the state in which the sale of whisky is legalized.

Fatally Injured in a Sawmill.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 31.—(Special.)—George Bronner, an employee of Taliaferro, Blair & Co's sawmill, fell under a saw carriage today, which reversed and ran over him. He suffered internal injuries from which he will die.

BUTLER GETS MAD.

When He Attempted to Speak the Crowd Hooted at Him.

THEN HE TALKED SHARPLY TO THEM

Tillman Said the General's Mouth Was a Sewer.

GAUGHMAN TRIES TO DRAW A GUN

The Two Candidates for the Senate Meet in a Car After the Speaking and Have an Exciting Interview.

Spartanburg, S. C., July 31.—(Special.)—Governor Tillman and Senator Butler had an exciting personal altercation in a Pullman car on the way from Union here tonight. It ended in smoke, but for a time trouble was looked for. Butler was the first to talk about his speech, and what Tillman said of him today, and went into the car. He told Tillman that he had deliberately perpetrated a fraud and a lie, and that he desired personal satisfaction and in the future would take it.

Tillman told Butler he was old and infirm and one-legged and he would not fight him. Butler told him not to mind his infirmities, but when he wanted to fight to say so. Tillman told Butler that blackguards were in full force these days, and that he (Butler) had helped to repeat the dueling law which prevented a gentleman getting satisfaction. Butler answered that this didn't matter and charged Tillman with having put hoodlums on to him to howl him down. Tillman denied this.

Cal Gaughman cursed Tillman and started to draw a pistol, but was hustled out of the car. Governor Tillman in opening his speech referred to the prematurely published report of a portion of the speech which Senator Butler was to have delivered at Laurens. Governor Tillman took these things up and said he was tired of these insinuations of Butler's and wouldn't stand them. They indicated that he was either a fool or dishonest. It came with poor grace from Butler to insinuate dishonesty when he could not say that he had paid all his own honest expenses. He declared that Butler is allowing his mouth to be used as a sewer pipe through which other people discharge their filth at him (Tillman). Butler got his figures from the members of the whisky trust or from some one else who didn't know what they were talking about.

When Butler got up to speak there seemed to be an expectancy of something either in explanation or otherwise. General Butler, who had appeared in campaigns since 1870, except on one occasion, when he was asked, he had tried to conduct the campaign on a high plane and according to parliamentary rules. Without any provocation some of the crowd began to cheer for Tillman. General Butler went on to say that some philosopher had said when a man got mad he was a fool, and that today's exhibition was no exception to the rule. "Governor Tillman has sent it to go out of his way to make some things at me." Then, turning to Governor Tillman and around to the crowd that was still hurrahing, General Butler, who was getting redder in the face, said: "I want to notify him and you that in future I do not intend to wash our dirty linen in public. If he or you has any personal grievance against me there is another way to settle it. He knows where to find me and that he can get all the satisfaction he wants. I let such things pass by as idle wind, but I want to say that it is always the lit dog that hollers."

He says: "You Are Another." This seemed to get the boys to hollering and hurrahing again in great shape, and they kept it up for some time. Butler went on to explain how the matter had been prematurely published in The News and Courier. He said that he had a copy with him at Laurens and gave it to the correspondent, and that the latter made copies for him and other papers and marked it to The News and Courier. For some reason the speech could not be used, and notwithstanding the correspondent had telegraphed about it, the matter was said. "Yet Governor Tillman gets up," said General Butler, "and talks about my mouth being a sewer. God save several pipes if his mouth is not worse than any I know of."

This was the occasion for another outbreak of applause for Tillman and a lot for Butler to counteract it. This about started the row. Going on, General Butler said: "I want to say this: The figures I gave in that article I secured from competent authority, and not from the whisky trust, but Tillman does not answer the direct question, are the figures correct? Why does he not answer?"

Governor Tillman—I've already done so once, I said they were not true. The hurrahing was getting worse. "The point is," Butler continued, "whether these figures are correct, and I want to say I've got them from a reliable source. Talk about my not paying my honest debts. I had the discrepancy at my back with its hundreds of thousands of dollars in it. I would, perhaps, be able to easily pay everything and maybe feather my pockets. (General Butler here made a gesture as if he was counting money.) Anybody who says I don't pay my honest debts tells a falsehood. That I am a poor man is not my fault. I have done my duty to myself and my country."

The hurrah kept up for some time and at the first yell Butler said: "He'll need all the hurrahing he can get."

Changed Leaders.

An ex-soldier cried out: "You led me once and he is leading me right now," referring to Tillman.

Butler said: "I understand that this is a put up job to howl me down. But you can't do it. (Rah after 'rah for Tillman.) If you want anything you can get it. I'll take you bladders one at a time and give you all you want."

That was a little too severe for some. Down through the crowd came J. M. Mobley, tearing for Butler, but he stopped before he got where there was any trouble. It didn't phase Butler.

The noisy fellows then got mad. "He's charged us with being packed," they cried. Men crowded up toward the stand and the yelling kept up. The crowd surged and a little fence around the stand was broken down. The crowd trampled on the territory of the reporters.

"He's an honest man and we won't let him be denounced," some one cried. "By G—don't let him call us thieves," was the response.

Governor Tillman got up and asked that

Butler be given an audience. General Butler asked him to sit down.

Chairman C. Lyles, who tried his best to keep things quiet, got up and said: "I'm surprised at you." Dr. Munroe came up and said General Butler would have to speak. Things went on in a jarring, excited way. No one knew how it would end, but luckily they simmered down. When General Butler managed to be heard, he said: "I've said nothing except what I intend to stand by. I was invited here to speak and I do not intend to be intimidated and howled down. I'll get down when I've spoken. Why, there are not men enough here to suppress my free speech."

"Don't abuse us," said some one.

Talking Against a Crowd. "I have not abused any one except a few out there who tried to howl me down. I never would do such a thing. I see men out there who were with me in far more dangerous places."

"I'd stand with you now if you were on the right side," said the old soldier.

"Go ahead. We'll listen."

Butler—"No you won't. That's not what you are here for. I'm afraid some of you are not liberal enough to hear me and give a man his free speech. I thought the men of Union were remarkable for their courtesy and chivalry, and I believe a majority of them are. I sat there and listened to all he had to say to me, but when I got up to talk about his speech, his henchmen attempted to howl me down." (Hurrah for Tillman and Butler.)

T. K. Palmer—"Did you call this crowd a lot of thieves?"

"No certainly I did not."

Palmer—"Then I apologize."

Some thought that this would precipitate another row, but luckily the war cloud passed by without trouble. General Butler then went on without much more interruption.

"I want to say this to you and to some of you who stood by me when it took me to do so. I intend to speak if I have to stay here until sundown."

He then said that in 1876 he took his life in his own hand to redeem the state and he thought then that the state would at least have free speech, but it seemed that to some free even this is not permitted. "That will never win. It won't work here or anywhere else. It will bring untold woes if it is persisted in."

CONFIDENT OF ITS CASE.

The Tillman Administration Desires a Federal Court Decision.

Columbus, S. C., July 31.—(Special.)—The Tillman administration is endeavoring to have the dispensary act of '93 passed upon by the United States courts. It transpires today that Hurston, attorney for Silver, the liquor dealer whom Justice Poole, of the state supreme court refused to release, carried his client before the federal circuit judge, Stimson, at Flat Rock, N. C., last Thursday, and asking a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that Silver is a Russian not naturalized and that the act of 1885 has been declared unconstitutional. Attorney General Buchanan appeared for the state. The judge reserved his decision. Judge Stimson rendered a decision favorable to the law in the case of Cantlin, an alien liquor dealer of Charleston last Spring.

M. T. Holley, ex-sheriff of Aiken county, has been appointed chief clerk of the dispensary by the governor. He left here this evening to begin operations in Charleston tomorrow morning with the opening of the dispensaries. He wore his badge of office prominently on the lapel of his coat. In an interview he stated that he would endeavor to enforce the law without causing friction or irritation. He expects to go in person to the Charleston saloonists and urge them to obey the law.

There will be no "raid" by armed bands of constables unless absolutely necessary.

FLORIDA DEMOCRATS.

Hon. Henry Long Chosen as Temporary Chairman.

Jacksonville, Fla., July 31.—The Florida democracy assembled in convention in this city at noon today for the purpose of nominating a justice of the supreme court.

Hon. S. M. Sparkman, chairman of the state executive committee, called the convention to order. Rev. Robert Toombs Du-hose, pastor of the Methodist Memorial church, of this city, opened the proceedings with prayer.

Hon. John H. McKinnie, of Jackson county, and Hon. Henry W. Long, of Marion county, were nominated for the temporary chairmanship. Mr. McKinnie withdrew and Mr. Long was chosen by acclamation. Mr. Long, on taking the chair, made a neat speech, pleading for harmony in the party, and urging the necessity of standing by the administration of President Cleveland.

After the appointment of a committee on credentials the convention took a recess until 8 o'clock p. m. At that hour the credentials committee, not being ready to report, the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow. It is expected that Hon. B. S. Liddon, of Jackson county, who is now serving on the supreme bench by appointment of Governor Mitchell, will be nominated for justice without opposition. It is also likely that the convention will endorse the administration of President Cleveland.

MARRIED IN A SALOON.

The Couple Were in a Hurry—Drinks on the House.

Montgomery, Ala., July 31.—(Special.)—A wedding ceremony was performed in a barroom at Magazine Point, near Mobile, last night. Earnest C. Cherry and Mary A. Vernon were the contracting parties. Both parties had known each other only a week when they suddenly determined to marry. A young justice just appointed was the most immediately available man, and he was in the barroom near by. The yearning pair sought him and there, at the bar of Bacchus, they were made man and wife. The justice, not being a learned man had a constable present to read the marriage ceremony for him and between them the wedding was accomplished. The barkeeper set up the drink all round and the bride and groom withdrew.

A LOUISIANA TRAGEDY.

W. G. Randolph Killed by Dr. King Holt—Both Prominent Men.

New Orleans, July 31.—Mr. W. G. Randolph, parish treasurer, of East Baton Rouge, and one of the most prominent men in politics and society in that parish, was shot and mortally wounded yesterday afternoon by Dr. King Holt, city physician, who stands equally high in the business, political and social circles of the capital. Holt received a bullet through the leg. Randolph died at 4 o'clock this morning. Bad blood had existed between the men for some time.

Said to Be a Defaulter.

Little Rock, Ark., July 31.—J. B. Butler, a well-known man of this place, for many years a banker, Sunday school superintendent, populist leader and editor, is said to be a defaulter. A short time ago Mr. Butler went to Austin, Tex. When he left he was, it is alleged, a defaulter to the state board of missions of the Little Rock conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, of which he was assistant treasurer. The exact amount of his shortage is not known.

A Strong Party Promised.

London, July 31.—Lord Winchester, presiding at a meeting of the agricultural union today, said that 145 parliamentary candidates in the coming general election were pledged to support the union and that 12



WHY UNCLE SAM'S GOLD GOES ABROAD.

Cut the ropes with which he is tied against defense and see how quickly he can take care of himself.

THEIR BLOOD IS UP.

Chinamen Are Enraged and Kill the Foreign Missionaries.

A PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH TORN DOWN

Catholics Have Their Property Well Guarded Against Violence.

JAPS PLAY HAVOC WITH THE ENEMY

They Fight Bravely and Skillfully, and Sink Three Ships Belonging to the Chinese Navy.

San Francisco, July 31.—Reports from Hong Kong show an unrest, both in northern and southern China, and the outlook for foreign missionaries is bad.

Anti-missionary disturbances are reported from Kiang Yon, on the Yang Tse Kiang, but a far more serious affair occurred at Skek Lung, near Lung Kun, on the Pearl river, on June 20th. In this instance the American Presbyterian church was demolished by the mob and one Christian—whether a foreigner or native has not yet been ascertained—was killed. The Roman Catholic church is well guarded by Chinese soldiers, and it is a fact worthy of notice that here, as at Kiang Yon, the Catholic missionary escaped scathless, while the Protestant brethren suffered heavily.

Japs Sink Chinese Tugs.

Tien Tsin, July 31.—A naval battle was fought yesterday between the Chinese and Japanese fleet. The Japanese sank the Chinese battleship Chen Yuen, and two large cruisers, supposed to be the vessels built for China by the Armstrongs, were captured or destroyed by the Japanese.

The battle was hotly contested, but the Japanese appear to have handled their guns, ships and torpedoes with more skill than the Chinese. The Chinese fleet engaged carried nearly a thousand men and a large number are reported killed or drowned. Later dispatches say that few, if any, of the Chinese engaged in the battle escaped. Two German officers in command of the Chen Yuen are reported to have met death with the crew of that vessel.

Japan's Side of It.

Yokohama, July 31.—The following statement of the difficulties between China and Japan, which led to the outbreak between those two countries, has been issued by the Japanese government:

"Japan and China were approaching a settlement of their difficulties when China suddenly requested Japan to withdraw her fleet from Korea and to give a formal compliance with the Chinese demands by the 20th, otherwise the whole Chinese forces were to land and a sea advance upon the part of China was to be made."

"The Japanese regarded this as an ultimatum, but acting under the advice of the friendly powers they agreed to the proposals, in principle, in amended form, at the same time declaring that if the threatened Chinese advance was made on the 20th it would be regarded as a menace to Japan."

It is conjectured that the Japanese naval commanders were instructed to be on the qui vive for the Chinese warships and seeing the latter advancing on July 27th, they opened fire. The Japanese do not believe that the Kow Shung, the Chinese transport, was the British flag; but in any case they regard it as being a ruse de guerre.

The Japanese indignantly deny the charge of brutality brought against the officers and crew of the cruiser which sank the transport. No official report has been received at Yokohama of this engagement.

London, July 31.—The Chinese embassy here has received no confirmation of the report of a naval engagement on the 30th instant. Some of the dispatches reporting the engagement are dated Tien-Tsin, via Shanghai. The embassy officials say that telegraphic communication with Tien-Tsin is interrupted.

The Central News says that the alleged official statement of the Japanese government, regarding the differences which led to the rupture with China, is merely a statement emanating from the Japanese embassy in London.

A Strong Party Promised.

London, July 31.—Lord Winchester, presiding at a meeting of the agricultural union today, said that 145 parliamentary candidates in the coming general election were pledged to support the union and that 12

others partly supported the organization. This, he said, promised a strong party in the house of commons, independent of ordinary party lines and caring solely for the farming interests.

EXPLOSION OF DYNAMITE.

Which Caused the Loss of Three Lives in Chicago.

Chicago, July 31.—One man was killed, two fatally and several others seriously injured by an explosion of dynamite at the quarries of Deleese & Shepard, in Hawthorne, just before noon today. A crowd of workmen were gathered at one side of the quarry where experiments were being made in crushing stone with dynamite. The dynamite in some way was discharged, blowing up the boilers in the engine house near by. Two of the injured died on the way to the hospital.

The following are the names of the injured men:

R. H. Ruda, scalp wound and badly bruised and cut about the body; will recover.

William Kerr, slightly injured about the head and back.

All of the dead and wounded were employees of the Western Electric Company. They had been engaged in blasting rock in the Deleese & Shepard quarries for nearly two months. This morning Ruda, who was in charge of the men, brought a new invention for blasting purposes to the yards and announced that he would make an experiment at noon. His men were standing about him when a charge of giant powder was placed in a hole which had been drilled into the rock. In some manner unknown the powder became ignited and a terrific explosion followed.

The explosion was heard for nearly two miles around and in a very short time hundreds of people crowded into the quarries.

Frank Corbin, one of the dead men, was terribly mangled. A portion of his left leg was torn from the body and was found some hundred feet from where his body lay.

Scott Clark and his son, Richard, were found lying near together. The elder Clark suffered intensely before his death, which occurred on the way to the hospital. Richard Clark was killed instantly. A large gash on his forehead was the only wound found. It appears that he was struck by flying pieces of rock. The explosive was contained in a box of dynamite, which he called "Rudde."

The dead are: Frank Corbin, thirty-three years old; Scott Clark, forty-eight years old; Richard Clarke, twenty years old, son of Scott Clarke, killed instantly.

THESE COONS HAD NO RAZORS,

And They Shot Down White People with Winchester.

Pittsburg, July 31.—This afternoon at a mining camp named Yale, seven miles east of Pittsburg, a row started in a saloon run by Tom Doss, a colored tough from this city, where a lot of negro miners had congregated prior to going out to try some new Winchester rifles they had purchased. Doss was killed and several wounded there and the fight continued outside, drawing into the battle men and women alike. Officers from this city left for the scene but have not yet returned.

A report has just reached here that six men were killed outright and seven men and eight women wounded, some of them mortally. The row was among the colored miners imported here last year to take the places of the strikers, among whom are ex-convicts and criminals of various characters in that state. They have been a disturbing element ever since they came here.

DEMOCRACY'S HOSTS.

Many of the Leading Men of the Party Are Here.

PREPARING FOR THE CONVENTION

And Incidentally Talking a Good Deal of Politics.

GOSSIP GOING ROUND THE LOBBIES

Atkinson Has Headquarters at the Kimball and There Will Be the Center of Attraction Until the Convention Meets.

It was a busy day about the hotels yesterday, for the democratic clubs are gathering rapidly and men prominent in the work for the party are coming in by every train to swell the crowd of enthusiasts.

The presence of the delegates to the convention of the state bar association, added to the number of prominent men and naturally lends a dignity to the gathering which perhaps it might not otherwise have had. Many of Georgia's prominent judges are attending the meetings of that association and their presence is supplemented by that of a large number of the most prominent lawyers of the state. During the day yesterday they attended the sessions of the association at the courthouse and last night were present at the banquet at the Kimball; but in the intervals they joined in the throng at the hotel lobbies and talked democracy.

There was a swapping of stories and a general discussion about the state of the party in Georgia, and then, too, there was a little button-holing and political wire-working. Men who are candidates presented their claims with due modesty, while those who are not, had, in many instances, the claims of their friends to present, so that there was no dearth of political talk.

Hall Will Present Atkinson's Name.

During the day there was an informal conference between Colonel Atkinson and some of his friends over certain features of the convention's work. Colonel Atkinson came in on the morning train and spent the day at the Kimball. He was naturally in the center of all the gatherings and was very much sought after by his friends. He left at 4 o'clock for his home in Newnan, but will return this morning. It has been settled that Hon. Hewlett A. Hall, of Newnan, who is one of the nominees of Coweta county for the legislature, and who is Colonel Atkinson's partner and warm personal friend, will present the colonel's name to the convention.

For Temporary Chairman.

Naturally there is a great deal of talk about the organization of the convention. Of course, Hon. Steve Clay has no opposition for the position of permanent chairman, but there is a contest over the temporary chairmanship. It is the idea of many of the party leaders that for this position a man should be chosen who will lend dignity to it and whose presiding will demonstrate that there are no differences in the party—no scores left from the recent contest for the nomination. It was to make way for such a man that Hon. Price Gilbert withdrew from the contest. Judge Boynton, of Griffin, who was one of General Evans' closest advisers and who was as gallant a soldier as ever wore the gray, has been selected as the man for the position—one whose eminent qualifications are recognized on all sides, and whose words of counsel to the convention would have weight with it. Judge Boynton is in no sense a candidate for the position, but he has said he would serve if chosen and the general disposition seems to point to his selection.

Many of the younger men are actively supporting Mr. T. R. Cobb, one of the most brilliant young men in Georgia, who was one of the active supporters of General Evans during his canvass. Mr. Cobb has hosts of friends throughout the entire state, and has many promises of support from men who will be active in the work of the convention. Mr. Cobb was mingling generally with the incoming delegates and many very complimentary things are being said of him.

The work of the convention. Everybody points to Hon. Steve Clay as an ideal man for the permanent presidency of the convention and for the chairmanship of the state executive committee. He is a man of the highest character, a man occupying such an important position. He is a splendid presiding officer, a thorough organizer and a magnificent campaigner, and with such a candidate and such a chairman, there cannot, of course, be for a moment the least doubt as to the result.

As to the work of the convention proper, it will be simply and speedily accomplished. There is no question and no contest over any office save one—that of secretary of state. Both Secretary Candler and Hon. William Clayton believe that they will be nominated.

Colonel Candler, however, talks more confidently and his friends are very positive in their claims as to the result. "There is absolutely no question of my nomination," said he last evening. "I have considerably over 200 votes instructed and pledged to me and I know that there is no question whatever about the result."

Colonel Clifton, however, feels very hopeful. "I have every reason," said he, "to believe that I will have a very strong vote in the convention and I believe it will be enough to nominate me. The contest is a perfectly friendly one on my part, and I am not in any sense fighting Colonel Candler. I am simply making a canvass for the office and I hope my friends will vote for me."

The Supreme Court and Judgeships. The presence of the judges and lawyers has created a good deal of talk about possible and probable candidates for the supreme court judgeships in case the amendments increasing the number is adopted by the people, and there was also a great deal of talk about the chances of that amendment being adopted.

Hon. C. H. Ellington, who is one of the most prominent leaders of the third party, in talking about the amendment, said: "I have yet to find a populist who is in favor of increasing the number of judges. They have not as yet been shown how such an increase is necessary, and until they are shown that, the people of Georgia, populists and democrats generally are, I believe, opposed to that increase."

This statement of Colonel Ellington's was repeated and considerably discussed about the Kimball lobbies last night, and it was generally taken as meaning that unless there was a change on the part of the populists this amendment would be in great danger. A number of leading democrats, especially those who come from rural communities, said that they found a good deal of opposition to the increase in the number of judges and that it was based on the same reasons

that Colonel Ellington had given—that they had not, in their opinion, been shown good and sufficient reasons why the change should be made. Then there seems to be the usual disposition to pay but little attention to the amendments that those who favor the adoption of the amendment had better be getting in some work right now.

An Atkinson Special.

From the time when he first announced his candidacy for the governorship, the people living along the line of the Atlanta and West Point railroad have been strongly in favor of Colonel Atkinson. A large number of them having indicated their desire to attend the convention, the officials of the company have decided to put on a special train to be run from West Point on Thursday morning. This will be the Atkinson special, and the cars composing it will be appropriately decorated. Six or more coaches will be run and the demand indicates that it will be crowded.

With the Boys in the Lobbies. Hon. W. M. Howard, of Oglethorpe, came in yesterday and proved to be, as he always has been, one of the most popular fellows in Georgia, for he was at once the center of throngs of his friends. He deeply deplored the defeat of Hon. Hamilton McWhorter, in whose aid he worked so valiantly, but said "everything is harmonious over our way and the campaign has left no scores and no bitterness. The party is in good shape in the eighth district, Judge Lawson will be triumphantly elected, and we will roll up our usual big majority for Atkinson and the entire ticket. The third party has made no increase and it is safe to say that the eighth can be relied on to do her duty, as she always does."

Judge Spencer Atkinson, whose candidacy for the supreme bench is meeting with so much favor, not only from the coast, but all over the state, is here attending the meeting of the bar association, and will remain over for the convention. Judge Atkinson is one of the most prominent men in Georgia and one of the ablest, and the people in his section seem to be unanimous in his support.

Judge Roney, of the Augusta circuit, suave and with a pleasant smile for everybody, is on hand, and so is Hon. E. H. Callaway, of Burke, the brilliant young lawyer who is a candidate for the judgeship which Judge Roney now holds. Neither gentleman is disposed to discuss his candidacy, but the friends of both are working hard and feel confident of the success of their man. Judge Henry, of the Rome circuit, and Hon. W. T. Turnbull, judge of the city court of Rome, who is a candidate for Judge Henry's position, are both here; and so are Judge Hunt, Hon. Marcus Beck and Hon. J. Y. Allen, who are conducting a triangular canvass for the judgeship of the Flint circuit.

Some of Glyn's Strong Men.

One of the most popular men who will take part in the convention's work is Hon. Jake Beach, the brilliant young democratic leader of Brunswick and Glynn counties. Beach is accompanied by Mrs. Beach, and they are at the Kimball. Brunswick is also ably represented by Hon. W. G. Brantley, solicitor general of the Brunswick circuit, whose name has been prominently mentioned for congress in the eleventh district—should there at any time be a vacancy. Hon. A. C. Persons, of Talbot county, who was one of the ablest members of the last senate, is among the early arrivals and will, it is understood, be one of those to second the nomination of Colonel Atkinson. He is a splendid fellow and is one of the coming men of Georgia.

An interesting group in the Kimball was that formed by Hon. Bob Berner, ex-Senator Dick Johnston and Hon. Bart Bloodworth, of Monroe. The three men are warm personal friends, and it would be hard to find three cleverer fellows in Georgia. Should Hon. Marcus Beck be elected judge of the Flint circuit, Mr. Bloodworth will be a candidate for the solicitorship and his chances are said to be excellent.

Jolly George Collier, who is known far and wide as the manager of the Wigwam hotel, was on hand yesterday. "Tomorrow," said he, "will be an important day in the congressional race in the sixth district. Butts and Spalding counties elect their delegates to the congressional convention that day, and they are both close. Should Charley Bartlett carry those counties, he will be assured of the nomination, but should he fail the friends of Tom Cabaniss and Bob Whitfield believe that the result would be a deadlock and a long drawn-out fight. George wouldn't say how he hoped it would turn out, but as his hotel has been selected as the place for the convention, it is fair to presume that he would like to have a tie-up, no matter what the final result."

Many Congratulations to Fleming.

The man who is receiving more congratulations than any among the visitors is Hon. W. H. Fleming, who is here for the first time since the terrible accident which came so near proving fatal to him. No man has more sincere admirers than "Bill" Fleming, and to say that they are all heartily glad at the result of his successful battle for life, is expressing it mildly indeed.

Hon. T. A. Atkinson, of Meriwether county, the brother of the next governor, is on hand and is naturally one of the prominent figures in the lobby. He and Attorney General Powell were the only Meriwether men here yesterday. "But," said Tom Atkinson, "we'll have a big crowd here the day of the convention."

Senator Leon Wilson, the brilliant young lawyer of Waycross, who was a member of the last house and who has been unanimously chosen to represent his district in the next senate, has been a close attendant upon the meetings of the bar association, but has found time to mix considerably with the boys. Hon. A. O. Black, who was a member of the last senate and who will be in the house in all probability, representing Fayette, was another of the popular visitors.

Douglas Glessner, the hustling editor of The Griffin News, ran in yesterday for a few hours, and after he casts his vote in the congressional primary at Griffin today, will return to the city. He is an enthusiastic supporter of Judge Boynton for the temporary chairmanship of the convention. "He is just the man for the position, one who will lend dignity to it and whose presence as presiding officer will do a very great deal of good."

Editor Glessner. "He is as gallant a soldier as ever fought and one of the leading supporters of General Evans in the contest for nomination. As you know, I was on the other line, but it seems to me that of all men in Georgia, Judge Boynton is the man for the chairmanship at this time."

Distinguished Father and Son. Judge Reese and Hon. Milt Reese, of Wilkes, are on hand. Judge Reese is one of the ablest men in Georgia and he has been an active factor in the meetings of the state bar association. There is no young state bar association than Milt Reese, who man more popular than Milt Reese, who has made an enviable reputation as a legislator and who is one of the decided popular

ties in the eighth district congressional politics in the future.

Strange to relate, your "Uncle" Bill Harris, from Worth, and his youthful collaborator, the Hon. Mark Hardin, are mixing generally with the boys. By the way, what would democratic convention be without these party wheels which are so much in evidence?

Hon. Ed Ragan, who represented Henry county in the last legislature and who will, in all probability, succeed himself, came in from McDonough yesterday.

An exceedingly popular young man is Judge A. Crovatt, of Brunswick. Judge Crovatt has hosts of friends here in Atlanta who are always delighted to see him here.

Fleming O'Riannon came in from Savannah on the evening train and was, of course, given a hearty welcome all along the line. Judge Griggs, of the Paulina circuit, was another of the very popular arrivals, and Hon. "Bilby" Felton, of Macon, was a third.

Congressman Lawson Was Here. Judge Thomas G. Lawson, congressman from the eighth district, came in last night and will leave this morning for Washington. He was under the escort of his warm friends, Captain Bill O'Farrell, of Athens, who presided at the convention that renominated the judge. Of course Judge Lawson was warmly congratulated upon his victory. He was not at the convention at Greensboro and expected to have gone on to Washington yesterday afternoon. His train missed connection at Covington, hence his delay.

Two prominent Hawkinsville democrats who will form part of Pulaski's representation in the convention are Hon. J. B. McDuffie and Hon. Charles R. Warren. They are here as an advance guard, are singing the praises of their legislative delegation as being the best any county will send—Mark Hodge and Pope Brown.

Charlton Battle, round and happy, and Tom Chappell, diminutive but mighty, are among the Muscogee men here. Price Gilbert is a familiar figure and ex-speaker, Gus Little is another one, hailing from the same bailiwick. Brick Miller is here. So are W. A. Wimble and Henry Goetzhus—a pretty crowd from Columbus, and no mistake about it.

Colonel W. A. Broughton, who will be one of the prominent members of the senate, came in during the morning from Madison. The Georgia train also brought in Judge Seab Reese, of Hancock; Hon. Hal Lewis, of Greene; Hon. Allen Arnold and Judge Tom Lawson, of Putnam.

Big Frank Hall came down from Dahlonega and clever Bill Charters, who hails from the same place, came from another direction. He is a candidate for solicitor general and has been out hustling for votes. Buck Candler, of Union, whom everybody knows, is after the same solicitorship, and Howard Thompson, who now holds it, will get here some time today to look after his own interests.

Hon. J. J. Dunham, of Buena Vista, who will represent Marion in the house, is here. One of the quiet but most effective political workers of the state is here as a member of the Jones county delegation. He is Mr. J. N. Buren, of Clinton, and nobody is better known throughout middle Georgia than he is.

Ex-Senator Frank Chambers, of Wilkinson, who is an aspirant for the Ocmulgee judgeship, came in last evening. Hon. Erwin Dennard and Dr. J. B. Edge, from the advance guard from Houston. Dr. W. B. Tate, of Pickens, is here and Solicitor George Brown, of Cherokee, came in last evening. Ed Brobston, who is well known here, is a member of the delegation from Glynn.

Athens is represented by Dr. H. H. Carlton, Mayor O'Farrell and Hon. John J. Strickland. Hon. M. H. Sandwich and Hon. J. A. Cotten are among those who are here from Upson.

Colonel Atkinson's Headquarters. Colonel Atkinson has headquarters at the Kimball and will, after his arrival today, remain there until Thursday evening or Friday morning. His preparations for the big rally Thursday evening are being made. It will be a grand democratic demonstration and eloquent speeches will be made by some of Georgia's most prominent men. There will doubtless be a great crowd present and a genuine love feast it will be.

TO NOMINATE COLONEL LIVINGSTON.

The Fifth District Convention Will Meet in the Senate Chamber Today.

At noon today the fifth district congressional convention will be called to order in the senate chamber at the state capitol. A full delegation will come up from the congressional district which will be present. Quite a large delegation will come up from Colonel Livingston's home county, both to witness and take part in the deliberations of the convention.

Hon. Robert L. Barry, chairman of the fifth district democratic executive committee, will call the meeting to order, and the first business order will be the presentation of credentials by the various delegations. These with a list of the delegates will be presented to the secretary before the work of the convention begins.

The meeting will be a short one, as the principal matter to be attended to will be the nomination of a candidate for congress from the fifth. As Colonel Livingston seems to be the choice of the fifth, it is safe to predict that he will be nominated in short order.

Fulton's delegation is composed of the following gentlemen: Clark Howell, C. A. Collier, S. M. Inman, R. D. Spalding, W. H. Brotherton, Frank Potts, John A. Colvin, B. Hubbard, L. E. Fryer, John E. Gardiner, Douglas and George Cassin.

THE KNIGHTS OF DRAGO.

They Will Hold a Meeting Tonight. It's a Free-for-All.

An opening meeting will be held tonight at their hall, corner Marietta and Broad streets. The knights are a body of men banded together for political purposes. At their meeting tonight they will probably discuss the political situation of the city, county and state.

Dodgers, advertising the meeting, were distributed broadcast over the city yesterday. To quote from the handbill: "All are invited to attend; a good time is promised and prominent speakers will deliver addresses."

"The political cauldron is boiling, so come out to their appeal, then the hottest fight ever known within the ranks of the party will be waged."

Seaborn Kitchens was made chairman of the convention today and C. S. Hollinshead, secretary.

Major Black Endorsed. Major J. C. C. Black was renominated for congress by acclamation. The following resolution was introduced by Hon. F. B. Johnson, of McDonough: "Whereas, We have witnessed with pride and pleasure the career of the Hon. J. C. C. Black in the federal congress; and

"Whereas, He has consented once more to lead the democrats of the tenth congressional district to victory; therefore, be it resolved, by the democrats of the tenth congressional district, in convention assembled, That we cordially commend this distinguished son of Richmond county, who so ably represents this district in the house of representatives, for his faithful, efficient and patriotic services in that high and exalted position; and we hereby enthusiastically nominate him for reelection, believing that he will lead the democrats of the tenth congressional district to victory; therefore, be it resolved, by the democrats of the tenth congressional district, in convention assembled, That we cordially commend this distinguished son of Richmond county, who so ably represents this district in the house of representatives, for his faithful, efficient and patriotic services in that high and exalted position; and we hereby enthusiastically nominate him for reelection, believing that he will lead the democrats of the tenth congressional district to victory; 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CLARKE'S TRAVELS.

What the Atlanta Boy Saw on His Trip Around the World.

THE MIKADO'S WHITE HOUSE

Interesting Scene in Singapore Harbor. D'Apéry's Adventures—The Places Visited by the Two Youngsters.

Bob Clarke, Atlanta's youthful tourist, has been entertaining his friends with charming stories of travel and adventure in the orient and in other foreign climes which he visited.

He left Atlanta with the intention of making a tour of Japan and then returning to this country. But on the steamer from San Francisco he met Tello D'Apéry, who proposed to him to continue the trip around the world, and Tello having from the early age of twelve been a prominent New York journalist, possessed to a remarkable degree of a vivid imagination and wonderful descriptive powers, soon persuaded his young fellow traveler to continue with him and view the wonderful scenes of eastern splendor.

On the steamer from San Francisco to Yokohama, with them were two children, a boy and a girl, who, having accumulated some money in this country, were now going home to die and have their bodies laid to rest in the sacred soil of China, thus assuring to them a certain passage to the land of Confucius, and by a special contract with the ship company, should any of these returning Chinamen die on the voyage, the com-



BOB CLARKE. (Taken in Japan.)

pany, for a \$25 consideration, had agreed to have them embalmed and landed in China, instead of burying them at sea, as is usual in such cases. This fee goes to the doctor. "Consequently," said Mr. Clarke, "our physician received seven fees during the voyage, and the captain being annoyed by frequent depositions upon his stock of bananas, stored the seven results of the physician's work in empty banana boxes in the hold with the fruit. It is needless to remark that no more fruit was stolen."

"We went to Nippon and had the pleasure of feeding to the pure white horse about 5 cents worth of corn, which amount of corn the said white horse seemed to expect from all visitors."

"At Kyoto we were very much interested in a temple under process of construction. The temple is being built without the use of nails, and none of the laborers about the building accept pay for their work, considering it a great honor to work for their god."

"On entering Singapore harbor we were immediately surrounded by small canoes filled with boys who were waiting to dive into the water for pennies thrown from the ship. In this way we caused considerable small change, an act which I can assure you these people will give every opportunity of doing. We had hardly dropped anchor before our decks were covered with men, having their hands outstretched, that the average passenger could desire from monkeys and parrots to little wooden whistles. ... of us, I believe, bought monkeys and birds, and next morning our masts and spars presented quite a tropical appearance with the little birds and animals flying and jumping about among the ropes and sails."

"From Singapore we went to Colombo, then to Aden, and up the Red sea through the Suez canal to Cairo. Here we stopped at Shepard's hotel, and made frequent excursions through the surrounding country, and any object which time had not handed down a tradition, we saw and recorded very cleverly fitted tales of their own make, which were guaranteed to wear well. Our guides procured each of us a mummy's finger, with pedigree, tradition, etc., all written out in full, and finally took us to the identical spot where Pharaoh's daughter found Moses and his basket in the bulrushes. Though Moses and the basket were not to be seen, yet the rushes were still growing in abundant profusion. These rights of ancient grandeur, with the hoar of age upon them as deep as the sediment in the river Nile, were very awe-inspiring and impressive, but the thing in all Egypt which left the most lasting impression upon me was a very modern Egyptian horse. I rather enjoy a ride upon a young Georgia colt, but in future I will never be so inconsistent as to attempt to ride a modern horse in an ancient land."

"As soon as possible after our ascent and descent from the Egyptian horses we left Cairo with sensitive nerves and feelings dangerous to be tampered with, and feeling more secure upon sea, we took ship for Constantinople."

"While in Constantinople we had the pleasure of seeing the sultan attend church, which he did with considerable pomp. In the carriage with him was the commander-in-chief of all the troops of Turkey, Cemal Pasha, and behind them were eight of the sultan's wives in their carriages, and following and surrounding them were eunuch servants, etc., and 15,000 troops. The sultan only remained in the city for five minutes, and then drove himself home. ... as he was an extraordinarily wicked man, however, I suppose his eight wives could pay sufficiently to cover all outstanding sins."

ROWING FOR GIRLS.

How to Learn—Rowing as a Beneficial Exercise.

If there is one sort of summer sport more beneficial than all others for a girl or girls, next after swimming, it is rowing. They really can't get too much of it, and the longer they practice at the oars, the more expert they become, so, just in proportion do they grow strong and rosy and more ardently enthusiastic boatwomen.

By a river side, great or small, on lake shore, or quiet coast of a placid inlet, there is never lacking a boat somewhere, that so enterprising girl can borrow, or if need be, hire, and take her first lessons in. It ought to be a light skiff with a broad, rounded bottom, or as near that shape as can be procured, and if she has the good fortune to have a nice boat at her disposal all summer, intending to devote a good deal of time to it, a boating suit is very necessary.

The young ladies of Staten Island who have a rowing club of their own, found, after long trying that a dark blue serge skirt, made plain and full and ankle short, worn with a sailor blouse waist of white duck, was about the nicest of suits to use when at the oars. They said the serge bore frequent wetting without staining, and that the dark blues were cool and loose.

So very clever an old woman and canoeist as Miss Florence Bayard, the daughter of our ambassador to England, wears a skirt made of mackintosh cloth that defies the damp and a dark blue or red woolen sweater very like those men wear. A cheviot shirt waist, sailor hat and short woolen skirt is after all quite a nice outfit

for any girl who really is more anxious about what she must do when once in her boat than what she need wear.

First of all, she learns how to get into a boat properly. She has some one draw the boat up alongside the dock, wharf or float and hold it steady at the bow end. Then she puts her foot directly in the bottom and center, holds her balance quietly and drops to the middle seat with her face toward the stern. Picking up an oar, she lightly lets its blade against the dock side, gives a little push and finds herself gliding clear of obstacles into deep water. Here she fits her oars in the rowlocks and begins. It is far better to make this first venture with somebody who knows how to row, who will occupy half the middle seat and use one of the oars while she uses the other. That person will show her how to lean forward, pushing the handle of the oar straight out from her on a level with her waist line. This sends the oar's blade out over the water behind her, when she must permit it to sink a few inches below the surface and then take the second position, which is drawing the oar handle steadily toward her. This brings the blade through the water a few feet until the oar assumes a horizontal position and the first stroke is made.

At first, both hands at one oar is sufficient labor for a beginner, who is apt to put an enormous amount of energy into her rowing, far more than is needed, and only wastes her time trying to manage two. But rowing is unlike most sports in that a girl of the smallest intelligence and any muscle whatever begins to get ahead from the very first lesson and in two or three days she should easily be able to use her oars, and, having mastered the use of one oar, she decides to try and use two. It is then that her progress is very much hastened in the forward motion, and she is over the first trials will take a pair of oars too, and sitting in the boat with her back

toward the beginner row with a steady motion. It is then by watching and trying to imitate as nearly as possible that the beginner catches the trick, for a little in it is, that of getting both oars into the water at the same time and pulling a stroke on them. Some girls will catch the trick in one afternoon, if they are observant, and others, after fumbling about for an hour or two, will suddenly find they can do it, too, and laugh over the simplicity of it.

After that it is all a matter of practice whether the girl learns to row well or not, and here are four rules to follow and keep well in mind until perfection has been reached:

First—Give a full, far reach out over the toes until the arms stand straight out from the body, that must bend gracefully at the waist.

Second—Take a square hold on the water by letting the oar blades sink three inches beneath the surface.

Third—Draw a long, straight stroke, slowly at first, bending all strength on the oars the instant they enter the water.

Fourth—Bring the oars out, giving them a slight turn, and lift the blades nearly at side up and the oars into horizontal position with the body.

A fifth movement is but a repetition of the first and in going through these motions it is helpful to count slowly one, two, three, four, making the strokes on the count, and so keeping all motions of the body steady and even.

The prime reason why I advocate rowing for girls is because no other exercise helps to such fine development of the upper half of the body. Oarsmen have always straight backs, level shoulders, deep chests and a fine carriage of the head, for rowing springs the shoulders into good position, exercises the lungs splendidly and develops not only the muscles of the arms, but those of the shoulders, back and stomach as well.

To Remove Fruit Stains. As the fruit season wears on, it becomes burdensome to keep delicate drapery spotless. Who has not beheld with dismay one's favorite damask hopelessly—it would seem—discolored with peach, cherry and berry stains? Some suggestions culled from the best of teachers—experience—and that are not generally known may be of assistance in remedying the mishap.

In the first place, do not wash the linen before applying other remedies, for to do so sets the stain almost indelible, and it then has to pass through all stages until time and the laundry leave but a pale yellow reminder, which consumption does not follow usually until the fabric is treacherous.

For berry stains have some one hold the cloth so that it sags a little and pour absolutely boiling water through the spot; rub well, if it falls, light a bit of sulphur and hold under the wet spot—a lighted match will answer; the sulphurous gas usually does the work, the stain gradually disappearing.

But there are some that, like Lady Macbeth's "damned spot," will not "out"—peach stains for example. Then you must have recourse to salts of lemon, which is good, but apt to leave a hole in lieu of the stain. Extreme caution is to be used in its use, however, it will not do such dire damage. Take a sunny day for the task; first moisten the spot and then rub on a very little of the salts of lemon; lay the linen in the sun for two or three minutes and then wash thoroughly with soap and warm water. Success nearly always follows.

Other stains, like iron rust, are more easily washed away. After washing the article, squeeze lemon juice on the spots and then cover thickly with salt. Lay in the sun all day, wash, and if the rust is not entirely removed repeat the application. This is equally good for ink stains.

An excellent washing fluid, that closely resembles the celebrated Javelle water, is made as follows: Have ready two gallons of boiling water; stir in thoroughly a pound of sal soda and a quarter of a pound of unslaked lime. When it is settled and perfectly cool, skim well, let it boil again. It will then be clear, and when settled pour off the clear fluid into bottles or stone jars that can be tightly stoppered. Use in the proportion of a cupful to a large bucketful of water.

EMMA S. McLAGAN.

The editor of The Summerville News has been here. He says: "Straw show which was the wind blows. And when struck down among the mint and ice, show which way the julep goes."

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

(Tasteless—Effective.)

For Sick-Headache, Impaired Digestion, Liver Disorders and Female Ailments.

Renowned all over the World.

Sold by a Tasteless & Soluble Coating.

Ask for Beecham's Pills on each box. Made at St. Helens, England. Sold by druggists and dealers. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 65 Cent St.

THE JUSTICES TODAY.

They Will Convene in Convention This Morning at 10 O'Clock.

JUDGE J. G. BLOODWORTH WILL PRESIDE

Many Important Questions to Come Up, Among Them the Fee and Garnishment System—Other Matters.

The second annual convention of the Georgia justices of the peace, will be held in Atlanta today. The convention will meet in the county courthouse and will be called to order by President Bloodworth at 10 o'clock this morning.

Last year's convention did not accomplish much good on account of the small attendance, but as the attendance this year promises to be very large, it is altogether likely that a number of important matters looking to the well-being of the justices them-



JUDGE J. G. BLOODWORTH.

selves and for the people at large as well, will be discussed and acted upon.

The convention will consider the matter of the fee bill. It is claimed by many that the bill as it now stands is anything but a just and equitable one.

It is said in support of the statement that not long ago Solicitor Thomas had the sum of \$740 to divide between himself and the different justices of the peace in this district, and that, after dividing the money according to law he had for his share \$260, while the largest amount received by any one justice was \$30.

The justices claim that as they have to get up the witnesses and start the cases, doing the hardest part of the work they should receive a larger share of the fees. Then the constables' fees were said to be too small. To illustrate, if a constable levies on a horse, the state allows him only 25 cents a day for his feed while if the sheriff levies on the same horse the state allows him 50 cents a day.

Another matter that will receive the attention of the convention will be the state law in regard to bail trower. This matter has recently been discussed by the press throughout the whole state, and nearly every one seems to think that the law should be changed. Said Judge Bloodworth, in speaking of this, "I think that the bail trower law should be changed so that it would not apply to the installment business. This, I think, would put a stop to so much credit business. The installment houses would not then be so eager to sell goods to people who are not able to pay for them."

The convention will also discuss the garnishment law. In speaking of this the justice said, "I think that the garnishment law should be so modified that it would not apply to single men. Under the law as it now stands, a man can get his board, clothes, shoes and almost everything else on credit and never pay for them, even be he ever so able. Cases have come under my observation where young men earning from \$20 to \$75 per month had their landlady out of their board, their tailors out of their clothes, and their bootmakers out of their shoes and blowed all the money they earned away in dissipation."

Other matters of minor importance will be acted upon by the convention and the session, as a whole, will probably be a most interesting one.

One of the first things the convention will have to do after being called to order will be to elect a successor to Judge Robert L. Rodgers, who has resigned the office of secretary.

The convention will be in session nearly all day and will probably adjourn before night, although it may hold over until tomorrow.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

Johnson Has Been a Fugitive for Eighteen Months.

Brunswick, Ga., July 25.—(Special.)—Meyers, Hirsch and Officer Kepper today captured E. Johnson, white, who arrived here from Darien Saturday night, and is said to be a murderer with \$300 reward on his head. Above a year and a half ago Johnson killed William Curry at Chaucery. He claims that it was done in self-defense. From Chaucery he went to Chicago and Canada, and finally came back to Georgia. Johnson claims that he will have no trouble in proving that he killed Curry in self-defense.

THE FALL TERM

Of the Southern Shorthand and Business University.

WILL OPEN MONDAY, SEPT. 3d.

Extensive Preparations Are Being Made for a Large Attendance. Summer Session Now Open.

The Southern Shorthand and Business University, in the Grand Old Peachtree street, this city, will perhaps begin its fall term in September with a larger attendance than ever before. Wonderful improvements have been made in this reputable institution, and it is now equal to the best business colleges of America.

Those desiring admission should make application early. School is now open and pupils can enter any day. Send at once for the catalogue.

The decision of the committee appointed by the high school that the "Southern" is the best and most practical business school in the state is worthy of consideration.

July 27-28.

A STEP IN THE Right Direction.



A set of the new up-to-date edition Encyclopædia Britannica is brought home; the boy resolves to look up the questions that come to his mind in school work and at home—

That Is "Industry."

Soon we see him steadily climbing upward, growing in knowledge day by day—

That Is "Progress."

Ere long he finds himself drawn to his work as if by a magic charm. He gets genuine pleasure out of it; and at every odd moment he runs to his Encyclopædia Britannica to satisfy his inquiring mind about some question connected with his lessons, or it may be about his games, or some curious tree, or queerly constructed house, or something else seen on the way from school or while at play—

That Is "Habit."

Now there are different sorts of habits. You know there are—that is, if you have had experience. One boy gets in the habit of playing truant and thinks he enjoys it; another gets in the habit of smoking, and it becomes bearable to him; another gets in the habit of idling away his time and calls it necessary recreation.

But the boy shown in this picture has now formed the habit of investigation. He finds rest and recreation in the change of employment thus brought about. It wouldn't be so if he were forced to do it; but he has got so in the habit of it that it is a pleasure to him; and no power on earth can prevent this boy from accomplishing whatever he sets out to accomplish—

That Is "Success."

To follow out this idea in reality, you, of course, want the new up-to-date Encyclopædia Britannica now offered on such remarkably easy terms by **The Atlanta Constitution**. Then to sum up:

10 cents a day | Industry, | Success.
plus | Equals |
10 minutes a day | Equals |
Habit, |

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

POSITIVELY CURED BY THESE LITTLE PILLS. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Bile, Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side.

They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation. Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Very small; easy to take; no pain; no griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name is on the wrapper. Ask for CARTER'S and see you get C-A-T-E-R'S.

OPIUM

and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain or suffering. Dr. J. C. WOODLEY, M.D., Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.

BIDS FOR CEMENT.

Atlanta, Ga., July 24, 1894.—Sealed proposals, addressed to the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, Ga., will be received until 3 o'clock p. m. on Monday, August 6, 1894, for furnishing the city with cement for the year ending June 30, 1895. Estimated quantity, about 15,000 barrels. The right is reserved to increase or diminish this amount without any claim for damages on the part of the contractor. Bidders are requested to furnish bids for cement either in barrels or strong paper bags. The cement must be equal to the best quality of Louisville cement and delivered as ordered by the commissioner of public works. Specifications can be seen in the office of the city engineer. A certified check for two hundred and fifty (\$250) dollars, payable to the commissioner of public works, must accompany each bid as a guarantee that the successful bidder will enter into contract.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Bids must be sealed and plainly marked, "Proposal for furnishing cement."

DAVID G. WYLLIE, Commissioner of Public Works.

July 25-wed fri wed fri

Old papers for sale at The Constitution office at 20 cents per hundred.

NOTICE

Passengers of the Consolidated Street R'y Co.

Passengers will please take notice that all cars of this line will carry you directly to the Fitten-Thompson Hardware Co., corner Broad and Marietta streets. This house carries the largest stock of Builders' Hardware, Carpenters' Tools and House Furnishing Goods, embracing all the latest novelties for housekeepers that can be found in Atlanta.

Ask the conductor to put you off at the Fitten-Thompson Hardware Company. They all know where this establishment is located in the Fitter building.

We also sell Garbage Barrels to meet the requirements of the new ordinance which goes into effect August 1st. The price is only \$1.25.

SOUTHERN FEMALE COLLEGE

MAIN BUILDING—COX COLLEGE. ORGANIZED 1842.

It was under the administration of one family, remains in the same hands, and occupies the same site in the city of Atlanta, Ga. Twenty-two teachers of university training, departments of Liberal Arts, Practical Arts, with Electric, Regular and Full Courses. See the breadth and depth of the full course. Library, Museum, Students' Laboratory. THE MUSIC DEPARTMENT A SPECIALTY. Teachers, Miss Cox, Mrs. Hutchinson, Directors. Bachelors from 25 States, Canada and Europe. Illustrated Souvenir and Catalogue sent free. C. C. COX, Pres't., ATLANTA, GA.

July 15-5w-sun-wed

Georgia Female Seminary and Conservatory of Music.

GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.

A splendid boarding school for young ladies. Home comforts. Finest advantages in music, art and literature. Trained and experienced teachers. Most beautiful location in the south. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address:

A. W. VAN HOOSE, Sec'y.

H. J. PEARCE, Associate President.

HERE

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APPOINTMENT

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HERE ARE THE MEN.

The Southern Railway Names Its Freight and Passenger Representatives.

APPOINTMENTS FOR ENTIRE SYSTEM

But Few Slight Changes Made in the Officers.

ATLANTA MEN ARE ALL RETAINED

A Full List of the Lucky Men—Superintendent Ryder Appointed—Mr. Benscoter Names an Assistant.

Appointments, galore were announced in every department and division of the Southern railway yesterday. Circulars announcing all the officers of the freight and passenger departments, not previously appointed, for the entire system, were sent out, and carried thrills of joy to many anxious, expectant hearts. Many familiar names that it was thought probable might be canceled are found in the circulars sent out from headquarters yesterday.

Locally, not a single change is announced, except a few slight ones as to title. Mr. Sam H. Hardwick is reappointed assistant general manager, not of the Richmond and Danville, but of the Southern railway. His territory will be the same, the eastern division of the Southern.

Mr. J. J. Griffin is down on the list with a change of title. Hereafter he has been officially known as assistant general freight agent of the East Tennessee, but that position having been abolished by the absorption of that road, he is made a division passenger agent, with practically no change of duties. His reports go to Washington instead of to Knoxville.

Mr. L. L. McCleskey is retained as general agent of the Southern. In his duties there will be no change. In the same office Mr. Howell Peoples holds over as soliciting agent, the same capacity as before.

Mr. J. J. Farnsworth retains his former position with a slight change of title, but no change of authority. He is district passenger agent of the western district of the Southern, instead of division passenger agent of the East Tennessee, as formerly.

The other Atlantians who hold over without change of title are W. H. Taylor, district passenger agent; A. A. Verney, passenger agent; and C. E. Sergeant, passenger and ticket agent.

General Passenger Agent Turk's circular, announcing the appointments in the passenger service is as follows:

"Southern Railway Company, Office of the General Passenger Agent, Circular No. 2, Washington, D. C., August 1, 1894.—The following officers and agents of the passenger department of this company are hereby appointed:

Eastern System.
"S. H. Hardwick, assistant general passenger agent, Atlanta, Ga.
"R. D. Carpenter, general agent, 271 Broadway, New York city.
"L. L. Brown, general agent passenger department, 140 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
"A. S. Tawatt, eastern passenger agent, 271 Broadway, New York city.
"W. A. Hickey, general agent passenger department, 140 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
"George C. Daniels, traveling passenger agent, 28 Washington street, Boston, Mass.
"John M. Bean, traveling passenger agent, Richmond, Va.
"C. C. Horton, city ticket and passenger agent, Lynchburg, Va.
"C. L. Higgins, traveling passenger agent, Charlotte, N. C.
"W. H. Taylor, district passenger agent, Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga.
"A. A. Verney, passenger agent, Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga.
"C. E. Sergeant, passenger and ticket agent, Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga.
"R. W. Hunt, traveling passenger agent, 79 Broad street, Augusta, Ga.
"P. R. Darby, city ticket and passenger agent, Asheville, N. C.
"Mr. R. Powers, district passenger agent, 22 Canal street, New Orleans, La.
"James M. Means, traveling passenger agent, Houston, Tex.
"John McKeown, traveling passenger agent, Montgomery, Ala.
"E. B. Wells, traveling passenger agent, 21 West Bay street, Jacksonville, Fla.

Western System.
"C. A. Benscoter, assistant general passenger agent, Knoxville, Tenn.
"J. J. Farnsworth, district passenger agent, Atlanta, Ga.
"L. A. Bell, district passenger agent, Selma, Ala.
"J. C. Andrews, general southern passenger agent, 34 St. Charles street, Chicago, Ill.
"J. M. Sutton, traveling passenger agent, Chattanooga, Tenn.
"L. L. Milam, traveling passenger agent, Knoxville, Tenn.
"C. E. Dean, traveling passenger agent, Jacksonville, Fla.
"General Passenger Agent, Jacksonville, Fla.
"Approved: "J. M. CULP, Traffic Manager."

The various circulars announcing the appointments in the freight service are as follows:

"Southern Railway Company (Western System), Office of the General Freight Agent, Circular No. 1, Knoxville, Tenn., August 1, 1894.—The following officers and agents of the freight department of the western system of the Southern railway are hereby appointed:

"J. J. Griffin, division freight agent, Atlanta, Ga.
"Ray Knight, division freight agent, Selma, Ala.
"J. G. Cantrell, soliciting agent, Nashville, Tenn.
"Taylor Williams, soliciting agent, Chattanooga, Tenn.
"J. A. Maryann, soliciting agent, Selma, Ala.
"J. J. Seay, soliciting agent, Rome, Ga.
"Henry S. Jackson, soliciting agent, Atlanta, Ga.
"R. E. Jeter, soliciting agent, Macon, Ga.
"Henry P. Wily, soliciting agent, Birmingham, Ala.

"EDWIN FITZGERALD, General Freight Agent."

"Approved: "J. M. CULP, Traffic Manager."

"Southern Railway Company (Eastern System), Office of the General Freight Agent, Circular No. 2, Richmond, Va., August 1, 1894.—The following officers and agents of the freight department of the eastern system of the Southern railway are hereby appointed:

"A. G. Craig, division freight agent, Charlotte, N. C.
"D. Cardwell, division freight agent, Columbia, S. C.
"P. E. Carpenter, general agent, 271 Broadway, New York city.
"P. E. R. Savin, soliciting agent, 271 Broadway, New York city.
"William C. Hartmann, soliciting agent, 271 Broadway, New York city.
"W. A. Pearce, general agent, 228 Washington street, Boston, Mass.
"H. F. Haber, soliciting agent, 228 Washington street, Boston, Mass.
"P. B. Price, agent, 33 South Third street, Philadelphia, Pa.
"M. D. Dunham, general agent, 33 South Third street, Philadelphia, Pa.
"George R. Needham, agent, 106 East German street, Baltimore, Md.
"Samuel Hechheimer, agent, 106 East German street, Baltimore, Md.
"Howell Peoples, soliciting agent, Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga.
"C. B. Chandler, soliciting agent, Athens, Georgia.
"S. D. Pickett, soliciting agent, Macon, Georgia.
"G. H. Jackson, soliciting agent, Augusta, Ga.
"Alexander McBea, Jr., soliciting agent, Greenville, S. C.
"C. E. Izard, soliciting agent, Rock Hill, S. C.
"R. W. Brown, soliciting agent, Nashville, Tenn.
"J. E. Mason, soliciting agent, Danville, Va.

"Approved: "J. M. CULP, Traffic Manager."

"Southern Railway Company, Office of the General Freight Agent, Circular No. 3, Washington, D. C., August 1, 1894.—The following officers and agents of the freight department of the Southern railway are hereby appointed:

"J. J. Griffin, division freight agent, Atlanta, Ga.
"Ray Knight, division freight agent, Selma, Ala.
"J. G. Cantrell, soliciting agent, Nashville, Tenn.
"Taylor Williams, soliciting agent, Chattanooga, Tenn.
"J. A. Maryann, soliciting agent, Selma, Ala.
"J. J. Seay, soliciting agent, Rome, Ga.
"Henry S. Jackson, soliciting agent, Atlanta, Ga.
"R. E. Jeter, soliciting agent, Macon, Ga.
"Henry P. Wily, soliciting agent, Birmingham, Ala.
"EDWIN FITZGERALD, General Freight Agent."

"Approved: "J. M. CULP, Traffic Manager."

"Southern Railway Company, Office of the General Freight Agent, Circular No. 4, Washington, D. C., August 1, 1894.—The following officers and agents of the freight department of the Southern railway are hereby appointed:

"J. J. Griffin, division freight agent, Atlanta, Ga.
"Ray Knight, division freight agent, Selma, Ala.
"J. G. Cantrell, soliciting agent, Nashville, Tenn.
"Taylor Williams, soliciting agent, Chattanooga, Tenn.
"J. A. Maryann, soliciting agent, Selma, Ala.
"J. J. Seay, soliciting agent, Rome, Ga.
"Henry S. Jackson, soliciting agent, Atlanta, Ga.
"R. E. Jeter, soliciting agent, Macon, Ga.
"Henry P. Wily, soliciting agent, Birmingham, Ala.
"EDWIN FITZGERALD, General Freight Agent."

"Approved: "J. M. CULP, Traffic Manager."

"George G. Thompson, Jr., soliciting agent, Lynchburg, Va.
"W. H. Harwood, soliciting agent, Richmond, Va.
"S. G. Cowan, soliciting agent, Richmond, Va.
"J. H. DRAKE, General Freight Agent."

"Approved: "J. M. CULP, Traffic Manager."

"Southern Railway Company, Freight Department, Office of the General Freight Agent, Circular No. 5, Washington, D. C., August 1, 1894.—The following joint agents of the freight departments of the Eastern and Western systems of the Southern railway are hereby appointed:

"Henry Hiden, commercial agent, The Rookery, Chicago, Ill.
"Sam C. Neffer, commercial agent, Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, O.
"W. H. Wily, soliciting agent, Montgomery, Ala.
"S. C. Boylston, commercial agent, Jacksonville, Fla.
"A. Martin, soliciting agent, Ocala, Fla.
"EDWIN FITZGERALD, General Freight Agent."

"Approved: "J. M. CULP, Traffic Manager."

"General Freight Agent Eastern System."

"Approved: "J. M. CULP, Traffic Manager."

"Southern Railway Company, Office of the Traffic Manager, Washington, D. C., August 1, 1894.—General Order No. 2.—The jurisdiction of Mr. W. H. Taylor, district passenger agent for the freight department of the Southern railway, July 1, 1894, with headquarters at Knoxville, Tenn., is hereby extended to include the western system."

"Approved: "J. M. CULP, Traffic Manager."

"SOL HAAS, Assistant to the President."

"These circulars have been looked over and to with a vast amount of interest and have been expected since July 15th. It was thought extremely probable that several of the officers named in the circulars yesterday would be left out, and there was just a little bit of surprise that not a single name was canceled."

"It was this wholesale reappointment of officers that gave rise to a feeling after the circulars were received that the department was taking as a definite indication of policy, whether it was merely a temporary and experimental arrangement or whether it was merely a formal transaction, intended to serve until the affairs of the different offices could be wound up."

"It was argued that the retention of the officials named in yesterday's circular was merely necessary to complete the affairs of the offices, and this could be done without the issuing of a circular. Then the circular may not be a permanent official guide of the Southern railway."

"The road officials believe that it is the intention of the management of the Southern railway to abolish a number of offices that now exist and thus save expenses. Therefore, they cannot believe that the appointments will last longer than the present desire to inaugurate their policy of economy."

"Said a well-known railroad official yesterday: 'Of course no railroad man has a lien on his job. He may lose it any day. These appointments are just a matter of convenience as railroad appointments get to be nowadays. In a few weeks or months the governing officials may find where they can drop out an official here and another there without injuring the operation of the system, and by so doing save a considerable item of expense. This will perhaps, if it may be expected. After the reorganization gets underway in a way it is reasonable to conclude that some of the present officials may be dispensed with. Just at present it would not be good business policy to cut them off with the reorganization far from being complete.'

The Appointment Made.

As was stated in yesterday's Constitution, Superintendent W. H. Taylor, of the Georgia Pacific railroad, has been designated as the successor to Captain Bunch McBea, one of the division superintendents of the Richmond and Danville, who resigned some weeks ago."

The official circular announcing the appointment came yesterday:

"Washington, D. C., August 1, 1894.—General Order No. 2.—By virtue of the authority vested in me by the board of directors of the Southern Railway Company, I hereby assume charge, as general manager, of the operating department of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta, and Columbia and Greenville railroads (not including the Blue Ridge railroad and Laurens railroad)."

"All officers, agents and employees holding positions in the operating department of the roads mentioned (excepting the Blue Ridge railroad and Laurens railroad) on July 31, 1894, unless otherwise advised, will be retained in the service of the Southern Railway Company until further notice."

"Mr. W. B. Ryder is hereby appointed superintendent of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta, Columbia and Greenville, Spartanburg, Spartanburg, Union and Columbia railroads, with office at Columbia, S. C."

"That portion of circular of July 4, 1894, temporarily extending jurisdiction of Mr. A. Dodson, superintendent, over the Asheville and Spartanburg and Spartanburg, Union and Columbia railroads, and Mr. E. Berkeley, superintendent, over the North Carolina division, is hereby revoked."

"Mr. J. N. Ross, in addition to his present duties, is appointed acting superintendent, vice Mr. W. B. Ryder, transferred. Effective this date."

"W. W. GREEN, General Manager."

Numerous Circulars.

A perfect flood of official circulars of every kind is being sent out by the various heads of departments of the Southern railway."

A circular issued to all the agents of the East Tennessee gives instruction as to remittances of money, all of which now goes to Treasurer Henry Ansley, at Knoxville. Minor circulars as to passes over the different roads were also sent out."

The Fall of the Ax.

The official ax has fallen more heavily upon the East Tennessee's general offices at Knoxville than at any other point. Yesterday the claims department of that road, located at Knoxville, and in which thirty-two men and two lady stenographers have been employed, Mr. J. M. Tip, of this department, will hereafter be done at Washington, under the supervision of Mr. W. H. Halsey, whose jurisdiction in the matter of claims has been extended over the western division. The abolition of this office fell rather heavily upon the forces at Knoxville."

Twelve men in the auditing department also lost their positions yesterday."

Mr. Benscoter's Assistant.

Mr. John L. Meek has been appointed assistant to Mr. C. A. Benscoter, with the title of division passenger agent. Mr. Meek is a brother of Mr. Meek, of the Richmond and Danville, and has been in the service of the East Tennessee railroad eight years. He is under thirty, and has a fine future in the railroad service."

General Officers.

A circular from General Manager C. H. Hudson, of the western division of the Southern, was expected yesterday, announcing his cabinet, but the circular did not come."

It is known, however, that all of the general officers of the western division will remain in their present positions, as are Superintendent Vaughan in a fixture, as are Chief Engineer Lusk, Superintendent of Motive Power W. H. Thomas and Superintendent P. H. Huser."

The interest felt in this circular referred to some rumored changes of the territory of superintendents, but it is supposed that nothing has been agreed upon in this regard."

Railroad Notes.

Mr. H. C. McFadden, assistant general passenger agent of the Plant system, was in the city yesterday. He was accompanied by his family and was on his way north, where he is going for a few weeks stay."

Mr. E. B. Stahlman, commissioner of the Southern Railway Association, will reach the city today on his return from the meeting of the association, held at Manhattan Beach, since leaving the meeting he has been in Nashville with his family and will come from Nashville this morning."

General Manager Lindsey, of that short but well patronized line of railroad, the Florida and Indian Spring railway, was in the city yesterday on business connected with his road."

The Southern Railway and Steamship Association yesterday night arranged for a number of gatherings throughout the south. A rate of a fare and one-third for the round trip was announced as applicable to delegates who will attend the coming convention of the Georgia State Farmers' Alliance at Dublin, between August 14th and 16th. All return tickets must be signed by Mr. D. J. Sanders, the alliance secretary, of 25 West Hunter street, Savannah, Ga., and being offered to get up a large attendance upon the convention so as to revive interest in the order."

MR. SPENCER IN THE SOUTH.

General Officers of the Southern Are Going Over the Systems.

Knoxville, Tenn., July 31.—(Special.)—A distinguished party of railroad men headed by Samuel Spencer came to town tonight. The party embraces besides W. H. Baldwin, Sol Haas, assistant to the president; W. A. Turk, general passenger agent; J. P. McIntire, purchasing agent; W. H. Halsey, general claim agent; G. S. Hobbs, auditor, and A. W. Ansley, treasurer. A careful examination of the different offices will be made tomorrow and then it will be determined if any more changes will be necessary. Mr. Hudson said Mr. Spencer will issue no circular tomorrow. All his old superintendents and officers and employees will remain, except where they have been heretofore announced."

General Superintendent Vaughn will remain where he is. Mr. McIntire will be announced in a circular tomorrow as purchasing agent for the Richmond and Danville, as well as of all the Southern railway. The statement that the Georgia Pacific will be added to the western system is unfounded, but the fate of the Memphis and Chattanooga roads is still in the air. The party will break up tomorrow, Messrs. Turk and Haas going to Atlanta."

SAYS IT WILL BE INDEPENDENT.

Mr. Comer Denies the Rumors About the Central.

Savannah, Ga., July 31.—(Special.)—Receives of the Central returned from New York this morning. He says that little progress has been made of the Central's reorganization plan, as the heat has driven all the financiers and lawyers out of the city and up to the mountains and the seashore. He positively denies all reports that the Southern railway is to control the Central and reiterates his statement that it is to be operated as an independent line. He thinks that the Central will be a success, and that per 100 to the south Atlantic ports will be restored by the executive board of the association."

MAY BRING IT TO ATLANTA.

Cap Joyner May Induce the Next Convention of Fire Chiefs to Come.

Cap Joyner will leave for Montreal, Canada, in a few days, to attend the annual convention of the fire chiefs of the United States, which will be held in that city from August 14th to 17th.

This convention will be attended by perhaps a larger number of fire chiefs than has usually attended the convention, because a trip north is very desirable just at this time and because of the fact that but few of the fire chiefs have had an opportunity to visit Canada."

The convention will not differ from the regular conventions of the national association, the point of the work that will come before it."

Cap Joyner is one of the leading figures among the chiefs, and was once president of the national association. He has already undertaken an arduous tour of the operations of the convention and stands a fine show to bring the next convention to Atlanta to be Cap Joyner."

Next year will be held just on the eve of Atlanta's great exposition, and it will be highly desirable to have the fire chiefs of the country meet here at that time. Cap Joyner is the man to bring them to Atlanta."

MR. McDaniel's Funeral.

The Remains Committed to the Sod of Oakland Cemetery.

The remains of Mr. Egbert B. McDaniel, who died at the residence of his wife, Mrs. McDaniel, on Monday, were laid to rest in Oakland cemetery yesterday afternoon.

The remains were taken to the city at 1 o'clock and were accompanied by a large delegation from Monroe.

The funeral party left the train at the gate of the cemetery and the remains were tenderly borne to the new made grave. The service was a simple one, and was witnessed by a large concourse of people, nearly all of whom had known and loved Mr. McDaniel."

The burial was one of the saddest and most impressive ever witnessed in Atlanta. The deceased was born in Atlanta and spent his boyhood and a portion of his manhood here. He was a genial, companionable gentleman, the sunbeam of whose life it was to be hoped that a distinguished and talented of his ancestors was regarded as one of the brightest men in the state. He was the youngest brother of ex-Governor Henry D. McDaniel. The funeral party left the train at the home of his brother."

The remains were buried in the family lot by the side of his parents and grand parents."

MRS. MANN'S FUNERAL.

The Remains Followed to the Grave Yesterday by Many Friends.

The funeral of Mrs. James Mann, whose death occurred Monday night, took place yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The funeral occurred from the late residence of the deceased and was attended by a large concourse of relatives and friends. The religious services were conducted by Rev. J. D. Winchester, assisted by Rev. A. R. Holdrege."

The pallbearers consisted of the following well-known gentlemen:

Messrs. J. P. Steyer, L. B. Folson, George M. Brown, E. T. Payne, W. H. Starnes, Sr., and G. M. Dows."

The death of this popular Christian lady has cast a gloom over a circle of friends. The remains were interred in Westview cemetery."

Mrs. Hicks's Funeral.

Mrs. Rebecca Hicks, whose death occurred at her residence on Curran street yesterday morning, will be buried at Hollywood cemetery this morning at 11 o'clock.

The deceased was well known throughout the city and was a lady of many lovely traits of character. She leaves several relations and a host of friends to mourn her death."

At Stockbridge.

The remains of Mr. R. L. Crumley will be carried to Stockbridge, Ga., for burial this morning. The death of Mr. Crumley occurred at his home at 1st Gilmer street, on Monday. The deceased was a young man twenty-three years old and had many friends in Atlanta, who deeply regret his death."

Notice of Removal.

August 1, 1894.—I respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact that I have removed my office from the old building, and can be found at the Georgia depot, where I will always be glad to receive and transact business. The lines of the Georgia Pacific and the Georgia Southern and Western railways. Respectfully, SAM W. WILKES, August 1st.

A wonderful stomach corrector—Beecham's Food.

"When we inquired for him at police headquarters our object was to find him if he was still in the city, and have him understand that he could not continue representing himself as being employed by us. We had been informed that he was borrowing small amounts of money on this representation."

"It was about the 1st of June that Mr. Van Vorhis checked up short with us about the amount of \$20. He left our office at that time and the small amount of shortage was accepted by us as a loss."

"We exceedingly regret, on Mr. Van Vorhis's account, as well as our own, that the matter ever became public."

KLEIN FETTERED HIM.

How a Live Newspaper Man Convinced Major General Schofield.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The newspapers will no doubt remember that Major General Schofield went out to Keokuk, Iowa, not so very many months ago, and married one of the belles of that town, a Miss Kilbourne. Arthur Clarke, business manager of John Drew, the comedian, recalls the incident through a rather singular happening, and this he enjoys telling.

It appears that Clarke's father is editor and proprietor of Keokuk's leading paper, The Gate City, and in his counting room he had a particularly energetic helper, by name Joe Klein. Joe is a hustler in every sense of the word, and he heard of the approaching wedding of Miss Kilbourne with the distinguished officer, and early in the morning of the date set for the happy event he called at the Kilbourne home, rang the doorbell and inquired for Mrs. Kilbourne, the mother of the bride. He was informed that Mrs. Kilbourne was in the city, and he was very much engaged at the time, but he insisted that he must see her on very important business. In a moment she came half way down the front stairs. She knew Mr. Klein very well, as people always know each other in small towns, and when she saw him at the door, she said:

"I can't see you now, Joe; I'm dressing for the wedding. The groom is waiting for me."

"But I can't," said Mr. Klein. "I want you to present me to Major General Schofield. I must meet him."

"That is impossible, Joe," said Mrs. Kilbourne. "The groom is waiting for me, and the soldier had overheard the conversation from an upper landing, and rather than create trouble he came down and was duly presented."

"General Schofield," began Klein, impressively, "do you realize that you are about to take from me one of the fairest flowers we have in Keokuk? Do you know that when she goes hence you will be losing the wife of the old neighbors? In order that I may be really made happy by these tidings I ask you now to please your honored name upon the subscription list of The Gate City, which is the best paper in Iowa. Our rates are \$5 for the daily per annum and \$1.50 for the weekly. Think of your young bride, and there were tears in Klein's voice as he pleaded for recognition."

"Mr. Klein," said the general, after regarding the business manager with undisguised admiration for several minutes, "I do not hesitate to proclaim that you are a wonder. You deserve success. Come in and we will discuss the matter of the subscription. I will not subscribe for your daily, but you may put me down for your \$1.50 weekly."

And the Gate City now finds its way from Keokuk to Washington with great regularity.

A Good One on Fellows.

A good story is told on the members of the Trade Supply Association when they held their regular annual convention in Atlanta several years ago.

They went to test a certain sort of cattle guard, which is the arrangement beside a railroad track for getting cattle into a pen. The guard was made of iron plates, and the cattle were to be made to jump over the guard and into the pen. They had a lot of Georgia cattle run into the guard and were about to see how things would work when one of the steers, being a mountain breed, undertook an acrobatic feat and leaped high over the wall of the guard and down twenty or thirty feet to the ground. Immediately every one of the cows in the pen followed suit like sheep and the guard was empty.

The laugh was on the delegates who went forth to make the experiment.

A writer in The Railway Age recalls the incident in last week's issue and speaks of it as follows:

"Of course in New York there will not be the same opportunity for testing cattle guards as was offered at Atlanta, or, at least, there would not be available as fine a breed of mountain-bred steers as were tested with. As a matter of fact the incident at Atlanta was much less a test of cattle guards than it was a bovine athletic meeting. It was a little sad for some of the cattle guard makers, but it was undoubtedly funny. The cattle which had been selected for the test happened by an evil chance to be gay, light-hearted things that had spent their lives in mountain climbing and rather preferred jumping over fences to walking on the level. They were like the Biblical ostrich: 'When time he raiseth himself on high he scorneth the horse and his rider.' He also scorneth cattle guards. Just before the exhibition commenced one of the steers—not one of the lustiest either—found himself standing beside a five-foot fence and his untrammelled mountain spirit chafed at even this appearance of confinement. So, just as his muscles he lifted himself lightly up where he stood and dropped himself just on the other side of the obstruction. Then the game began. The cattle evidently regarded it as pretty good sport. They opined that the cattle guards were put there for them to jump over, and in the presence of a distinguished body of spectators, they were quite willing to exhibit their prowess. So they jumped. One after another, with a uniform ease and success which grew very monotonous, they skipped lightly over all the guards indifferently. They could apparently just as easily have jumped a passenger coach. It was not till the time for the makers of the guards, but the memory is very funny now. But the next time cattle guards are tested in public they should be tested with cattle—not kangaroos."

Shall We Let the Japs In?

From The New York Sun.

In the title of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to naturalization, section 219 reads thus:

"The provisions of this title shall apply to aliens, being free white persons, and to aliens of African nativity and to persons of African descent."

It has recently been decided by the courts that a native of Japan could not be admitted to citizenship under the existing law, inasmuch as he was not a white person within the meaning of the revised statutes.

This decision has led Mr. William Everett, of Massachusetts, to introduce into the house of representatives a bill to enable persons of Japanese descent to become citizens of the United States. It is a simple bill, and here is the whole of it: "Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, that the provisions of section 219 of the Revised Statutes shall not operate to exclude from naturalization any alien of Japanese descent who shall have complied, or may hereafter comply, with all other requirements of the statutes relating thereto."

"Sec. 2. That this act shall take effect from and after its passage."

Why should not this bill pass? Are there any foreigners desiring the privilege of our citizenship who will make better citizens than the Japanese?

Sufferers forget the sunlight when they notice the shadow of which disease has brought them. They have only to take a little of the pure and bright rays of health will soon be theirs.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

World's Fair Highest Medal Diploma.

"When we inquired for him at police headquarters our object was to find him if he was still in the city, and have him understand that he could not continue representing himself as being employed by us. We had been informed that he was borrowing small amounts of money on this representation."

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ATLANTA, GA., August 1, 1894.

Shall We Have Party Harmony in Georgia?

In urging the democratic state convention to pursue a bold and an unequivocal course in dealing with the vital and paramount issues of the hour, The Constitution is moved only by a desire to insure party success by strengthening the organization where it shows signs of weakness, and by putting an end to the insidious attacks that have been made on the motives and purposes of the party.

The Constitution has no personal ends to promote; no favors to ask, no obligations to discharge. Its sole desire is the success of the party organization to the end that democratic principles may be promoted and the material interests of the people subserved. This is the whole source and secret of The Constitution's desire to see the democratic party in Georgia, through the official utterance of its state convention, reassure a large element of doubting and doubtful voters that the organization stands squarely by its principles—that it is for the free coinage of silver and the enlargement of the volume of the currency, opposed to the single gold standard in any shape or form, and opposed to the policy of contraction that has been forced upon the country by eastern mugwumps and the disciples of John Sherman, over the protest of a large majority of democratic senators and representatives.

There may be an element in the convention reckless enough to desire to commit the party to the veiled scheme of goldbuggery involved in the acceptance of the Wall Street interpretation of the democratic platform. There may be an element reckless enough to commit the convention to a practical endorsement of the demonetization of silver.

The Constitution has nothing whatever to gain and nothing whatever to lose by any action that the convention may be called on to take. It has no ax to grind and no special or personal policy to urge on the convention. But, in behalf of the party and in behalf of the people, it feels called on to urge upon this official assembly of democrats the imperative necessity of dealing candidly with the people in regard to the issues that are paramount now and that will continue to grow more important as the contraction of our currency and the increased purchasing power of the dollar make their influence more seriously felt in depreciated values and prices.

The importance of the party is based entirely on the principles which it pledges itself to carry out. These constitute its sole strength—these are its sole source of popularity. The overwhelming majority of the people are neither office-seekers nor office-holders, and they will not tolerate any sacrifice of principle.

It sometimes clarifies the atmosphere to blurt out facts that ought not to be mentioned above a whisper. One of these facts, patent to every public man in the state, is that party restraints never sat as lightly on the white voters of Georgia as they do at this moment. It is this fact that impelled The Constitution to declare the other day that the responsibilities resting on the members of the convention that meets here tomorrow are as heavy as circumstances can make them. The unity of the party is threatened. All the elements of discontent and disaffection are busily at work—and all because of a well-grounded fear on the part of the people that an effort is being made to wring from the convention an endorsement of conditions and opinions absolutely contrary to the interpretation placed on the financial pledge of the Chicago platform during the campaign of 1892.

We repeat, therefore, that whatever the convention proposes to do should be done boldly and unequivocally. If it proposes to surrender the interpretation of the financial pledge on which the last campaign was won, it should do so in terms that cannot be mistaken. If it proposes, on the other hand, to reaffirm that interpretation to the end that the party may be unified and strengthened, its declaration should be bold and clear. If the voters of the state are expected to see the democratic

mark, the convention should set the example. But there should be no dodging or shuffling.

Uncle Sam's Gold.

Anti-silver legislation has so tied the hands of Uncle Sam that foreign countries are enabled to run their hands into his pockets and take away his gold reserve.

The outflow of gold continues without any perceptible sign of abatement, and the financial experts who are supposed to know all about such things continue to give conflicting reasons for the movement. One says that we are losing our gold because that metal actually commands a premium in Europe. But if that is true it shows that The Constitution has been correct in its contention that the demand for gold is greater than the supply. There could be no premium on gold in Europe or anywhere else if the supply was not considerably less than the demand.

But we do not now propose to go into that branch of the subject, important as it is. Our purpose is to call attention once more to the disastrous consequences that have followed the failure of congress to substitute platform legislation for the Sherman act. On the 7th of August one year ago, congress met in extra session at the call of the president, and was informed that the paramount duty of the hour was the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. The representatives of the people were not told how and in what way substitute legislation would be against the interests of the country, but they were warned by the organs of the gold trust and by all the elements in touch with the money power that only unconditional repeal would put an end to the panic and restore prosperity.

There were democrats in congress sagacious enough to see through this scheme to revive the demonetization act of 1873 and bold enough to resist it; and there were editors democratic enough to warn the people that the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act was not only a clear violation of the democratic pledge, but that the results of such legislation would be worse than the evils it was intended to remedy.

The Constitution, opposing unconditional repeal and in favor of platform legislation, predicted that values would shrink to smaller proportions, that prices would go lower and that, harder times would be the result of unconditional repeal. It predicted that the outflow of gold would be greater, and that a very severe strain would be put on the resources of the treasury. These predictions have been more than fulfilled. Prices have fallen and are still falling, and the hands of enterprise are tied. Business is in no better condition than it was. One dollar will buy two bushels of wheat. Twenty-eight dollars will buy five hundred pounds of cotton. In resisting the inevitable reduction of wages under the single gold standard laboring men have been led into acts of lawlessness. A large part of the country has been on the verge of civil war, and everywhere idleness has led to crime.

The outflow of gold has been accelerated by the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. Since the first of January, to go no further back, seventy millions of dollars have been withdrawn from the treasury and shipped abroad, and the treasury reserve is more than ten millions lower than it was last February when Mr. Carlisle wrote a letter to Mr. Voorhees declaring that he couldn't wait another day for congress to act, but was compelled to strengthen his reserve at once. Fifty millions of bonds were issued, but since that time nearly seventy millions have been withdrawn from the treasury and shipped abroad.

All this means more bonds—another increase of the interest-bearing debt for which the democratic party will be held responsible by the people. Already the New York bankers are declaring that it is high time Mr. Carlisle was coming to consult with them. They say they have the gold and that they are willing to give it for bonds.

Meanwhile the situation grows steadily worse.

Reproduced and Reprinted.

We do not know for what purpose the following clipping from an editorial in The Constitution of June 6th has been reproduced by our evening contemporary in bold, black type:

On the other hand, we know of no democrat and no democratic newspaper who would be pleased to see a democratic convention condemn Mr. Cleveland's administration. Such action would not help the party nor strengthen in the slightest degree the cause of democracy. The party is responsible for Mr. Cleveland's administration, and the party will have to stand by it to the end. The president in the party leader and while the members of the organization differ with him as to his silver policy, yet they could not condemn his administration without condemning themselves.

That is the situation and democrats who believe in the future of the party and who are pledged to its principles by their consciences will have to conform to it, to the end that the organization itself may survive.—From an Editorial in The Atlanta Constitution, June 6, 1894.

policy which is contrary to the sentiment of the people of our state. Any such endorsement which would reflect on southern senators and representatives, would be unmanly, uncourteous and uncalled for.

From the same editorial from which the above is a garbled extract, the following, very clearly expresses our opinion:

Undoubtedly there has been a plan on foot—a plan that would have disorganized and demoralized the party if it had been carried to success; but that plan was never conceived nor urged by those who believe that democratic measures are more important than the men selected to carry them out. There has been a plan on foot to force the democratic party in the southern states to sacrifice its principles and endorse financial legislation contrary to the spirit and meaning of the platform, the establishment of the single gold standard, the issue of bonds with available funds in the treasury and the veto of the seigniorage bill, and now comes the refusal to repeal the 10 per cent tax.

As the scheme to specifically endorse the eastern financial policy was abandoned in Alabama, so it will be abandoned in every southern state. There are men and newspapers who would be glad to see it pushed, even to the extent of dismembering the party, but a conservative course is sure to prevail. The necessity for party harmony and unity is more pressing and urgent than ever, and this will be recognized wherever democrats come together for the purpose of putting out candidates before the people.

There is safe middle ground. Let the state convention endorse all that the administration has done in carrying out the principles of the democratic party and the pledges of the platform. Let it commend the honesty and the sincerity of the president, but let it at the same time declare for the redemption of every unfulfilled pledge, and emphasize its allegiance to the great democratic principles for which the party in this state has been fighting for thirty years. To sacrifice them is to sacrifice the party.

Hon. A. S. Clay.

It is an exceedingly high compliment to this distinguished Georgian that by unanimous consent he is to be elected chairman of the state democratic convention which meets tomorrow, which will place him at the head of the democratic party in Georgia for the next two years, and which will put on his shoulders the great responsibility of the management of the democratic party in the approaching campaign.

The compliment is a well deserved one. There is not a more active, enthusiastic or loyal democrat in Georgia than Steve Clay. He has never failed to respond to the call of his party, and has done valiant service in every campaign in which he has participated.

Mr. Clay served six years in the general assembly, as a member of the house from Cobb county, closing his service by being honored with the speakership. He was next elected to the senate, and was awarded the distinction which attaches to the presidency of that body. He is a splendid parliamentarian, and as a presiding officer has no superior in the state. It is, therefore, peculiarly fitting that he should be chosen to preside over the state democratic convention, which meets here tomorrow.

A better selection for the chairmanship of the state democratic executive committee for the next two years could not be made. Young, vigorous and active, a ready and eloquent debater, he will prove a masterful champion of democratic principles.

It is not often that the chairman of a great democratic convention is chosen by unanimous consent. Yet such will be the honor conferred on Mr. Clay tomorrow, and it is safe to say that the appreciation which he must feel at the distinction will be shared by thousands of his friends throughout the state.

Excessive Bagging.

During the last year the cotton trade has been considerably troubled by the excessive bagging put on the bale by the farmers. Instead of the customary two strips a third and unnecessary piece has been added. It is understood that the Liverpool exchange has taken the matter up direct with the presidents of the alliance in each state with a view to correct this usage. The question is also under consideration by a committee of the New York cotton exchange, and prominent exporters are making efforts in the same direction. Complaints of excessive bagging are not confined to the English or continental buyers, but American consumers are also making serious objection to the heavy tare resulting from this cause.

We believe it is only necessary to call the attention of the farmers to this matter to have the custom discontinued, for they must be convinced that if the practice is not stopped prices will be so adjusted as to provide for the extra tare. Prominent members of the alliance should at once bring this subject before the order and induce the farmers to return the coming season to the old method of using only six yards of bagging instead of nine and ten.

They Need an Object Lesson.

It is said that some of the Chicago employers object to their employees doing militia duty, and they will offer them the alternative of leaving the militia or losing their jobs.

What do these niggardly employers want? Do they expect the federal army to be called out to protect their property whenever there is a strike or a riot? A good citizen ought to be willing to do his share of militia duty whenever it is necessary, and he should be willing to have the able-bodied young men in his employment shoulder their muskets and preserve public order whenever the anarchists attempt to make trouble.

When the militia was called out in Chicago to guard the property that was menaced by the torch the employers who are now threatening to discharge their employees for doing their duty as volunteer soldiers profited more than anybody else by the patriotic action of the state troops. It is a poor recognition of the good service rendered by the young men who risked their lives in the ranks of the militia for the protection

of the persons and property of others to notify them now that they will be discharged if they do not shrink such duty in future.

The Chicago business men who have taken this unwise stand against the militia richly deserve an object lesson—just such a lesson as an uncontrolled mob would teach them, but as that would be too much of a hardship upon the innocent, it is to be hoped that a law will be passed providing that a heavy fine shall be imposed upon any employer who discharges his clerk or workman for responding to the call of his state when the services of the militia are needed. Something of the sort will have to be done, or it will be in the power of the employing class to destroy the militia and leave the state dependent upon the police, sheriff's posse and the federal army.

The truth is, we do not pay enough attention to the militia in most states. We should encourage citizens to serve as volunteer soldiers, and spend as much money as may be necessary in organizing, training and equipping them. We do not want to call out the federal troops whenever we have a little disorder. On such occasions we want our home soldiers, and we want them to be in the best possible condition for efficient service. Chicago is the last city in the union to discourage the militia, and we cannot believe that such a shortsighted policy is very general.

A Cry for Help from the Tenth.

The democrats of the tenth congressional district declared yesterday in convention at Warrenton for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The language is the most direct possible. There is no equivocation about it. Words are not used to hide meaning. The resolution is clear, unmistakable, leaving no ground for quibbling and hairsplitting argument.

Coming from the democracy of the tenth this declaration has the deepest significance. That district is the stronghold of the populists in Georgia. There the hottest contest of the campaign of 1892 was fought and there we have our hardest battle in the coming campaign. A vague, hedging declaration of principles there would cost the party a seat in congress, perhaps several seats in the general assembly of the state with a serious loss of votes to our state ticket. So there was no trimming in the resolution adopted, but a frank, straightforward statement of the principles the party favors.

To the declaration in favor of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 was coupled a demand for the enactment of such a law "without waiting upon the slow process of international agreement." This, taken in connection with the expressions of the representative democrats of the district quoted in our news dispatches, appeals to the state convention which meets here tomorrow to speak with equal clearness.

The democrats of the tenth are crying to their brothers of the state for help. Will the cry be heeded or ignored?

Can the Japanese Win?

Major J. R. Wasson, of Missouri, who held a commission in the Japanese army in 1877, does not believe that China will win in the war which has just broken out between the two countries.

The major says that the disproportion between the military strength of the two nations is more apparent than real. The masses of China are peace-loving and commercial, largely engaged in agricultural pursuits and internal commerce. The country is governed by a foreign dynasty, having been subjugated centuries ago by Tartars from the north. The ruling class today is as much foreign to the masses as in the days of Kubla Khan. If any warlike nation should seize Peking and hold it for a short time, they could dictate their own terms of treaty, because the result of the seizure would be the practical dismemberment of the Chinese empire by revolutions in the different provinces which would seek to overthrow the ruling dynasty.

The Japanese, on the contrary, are a homogeneous people and very warlike. The people are a nation of soldiers, and their army is as well organized, equipped and disciplined as any army in Europe. If Japan should take the offensive and seize Peking, which can be done in spite of the forts protecting the city, the war would end in twelve months, and Japan would dictate the terms of peace, and make China pay all the expenses of the war.

This view of the situation is somewhat novel to our people who take it for granted that because China has ten times as many people as Japan she must necessarily be the winner in any conflict of arms. Major Wasson's experience has convinced him that the Japanese are so much superior in fighting qualities to the Chinese that he feels confident they can whip ten times their number. While it is true that the battle is not always to the strong, and while our sympathies are naturally with the Japanese, still it is hard to believe that 40,000,000 people can lick 400,000,000. The chances are that the Chinese will overrun Japan unless the European powers interfere, and this is probably the direction that the struggle will take before it goes on many weeks. Europe and the United States have important interests in that quarter of the globe, and they will see what can be done to settle the matters in dispute.

The Value of Life.

The New York constitutional convention has declined to recommend an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the legislature from limiting the amount of damages recoverable in a suit for wrongfully or negligently causing the death of a human being.

As the law now stands in New York the legislature limits the amount recoverable in death cases to \$5,000, and yet in cases where a man dies for injuries there is no limit. For a broken leg a man may sue for and recover \$100,000 damages, but if he is killed his relatives cannot recover more than

\$5,000. This seems to be unreasonable. The legislatures of many states have shown a disposition to place a low value, generally \$5,000, upon human life, and to guard against this tendency the people have inserted provisions in their constitutions restraining the legislatures. The Arkansas constitution says:

No act of the general assembly shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for injuries to persons or property.

The constitution of Pennsylvania has this section:

No act of the general assembly shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for injuries to persons or property; and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive, and the general assembly shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted.

Idaho and Wyoming have similar constitutional provisions, and the Texas constitution says:

Every person, corporation or company that commits a homicide, through willful act or omission, or gross negligence, shall be responsible in exemplary damages to the surviving husband, wife, heirs of his or her body, or such of them as there may be, without regard to any criminal proceeding that may or may not be had in relation to the homicide.

It strikes us that \$5,000 is altogether too small a sum to pay for the killing of a good citizen when he is in no way negligent or otherwise to blame.

Marching On.

The appropriation of \$200,000 for a government building and exhibit at the Atlanta exposition passed the senate yesterday by a unanimous vote.

We have felt assured all along that the appropriation was safe, and it will now be regarded as a certainty by those who were inclined to be doubtful. The action of the senate is only the forerunner of what will occur in the house, and in a day or two the act giving us the appropriation will doubtless be duly signed by the president.

It means a great deal for the exposition, because it gives the enterprise the authoritative stamp of the government's approval. It means a great deal for Atlanta, because it assures the success of an exposition of national character and international scope which cannot fail to draw capital and people here and stimulate our commerce and industry, and rapidly build up the city.

The exposition will cause Atlanta to double her wealth and population in a few years. Here is something worth pulling for, and we must all work together with our old-time public spirit and energy.

Forest Fires in the North.

Closely following the destructive forest fires in New Jersey comes the Wisconsin disaster.

The Wisconsin fire has destroyed property worth millions of dollars, besides killing dozens of people and leaving the towns of Phillips and Mason in ruins. These summer conflagrations in the wooded lands of the northern and western states seem to be past the power of human precaution to prevent, and when they once get a good start everything in their pathway is doomed. These forests in July and August are without any moisture. They are dry as tinder, and a spark from a locomotive or a little fire started by a tramp may burst into a blaze that will travel two or three hundred miles. The fire approached Phillips in three columns, one following the other, traveling in parallel. In a few hours after the flames first heard the roar of the flames the terrible visitation had swept the town out of existence, and was leaping through the forests beyond.

In the south our immense forests are rarely over the scene of very destructive fire. There is more moisture in our timber regions, and we have no such droughts as those which are so common in the north and west. Frequently the entire populations of cities and towns in the northern states are called into service to fight forest fires for days at a time, and occasionally it is impossible for the organized efforts of these fire brigades to protect life and property, and vast tracts of territory are turned into deserts. The Wisconsin visitation is one of the most memorable of this decade.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

M. D'Arsonval, the French expert on electricity, asserts that the electric current does not kill, and maintains that all those who have died (as reported) in the electric chair in New York were merely in a state of suspended vitality, and really died under the knives of the physicians who performed the autopsy. He heard the New York physicians try to resuscitate the next criminal that was electrocuted, a challenge which has so far been ignored. M. D'Arsonval says that all that is necessary in the case is to induce artificial respiration and nature will do the rest. He cites the following case in point: A workman at the St. Denis generating station was putting up a telephone wire. While seated at his bracket he inadvertently touched a wire on the main transmission line and instantly had 4,500 volts through his body. It was some minutes before the current could be cut off, and he was three-quarters of an hour before he could be got down from the bracket. Artificial respiration was immediately tried. In two hours the man could talk, and he is now apparently none the worse for the accident.

"That lynch law is a very dangerous thing," says The Charlotte Observer, "is again demonstrated by the developments in the preliminary trial at Raleigh Thursday of the man Mills, charged with the murder of the Wimberly girl. When he was first arrested and put in the military was called out to protect him from the vengeance of a mob, which, it was understood, was coming after him. It did not come, but the mob spirit was undoubtedly in the people. And yet, in the light of the facts brought out in the trial of Thursday, it is safe to say that Mills could go among his neighbors today without fear of molestation. A mob cannot always be certain that it has the right man. When it knows it has, it cannot always be certain that it is in possession of the full and exact facts in the case." If he had been lynched he would have been generally considered as guilty, and his innocence would probably never have been established. The mob would have killed his body and his reputation at the same time. The lesson of his experience ought to appeal to every would-be lyncher in the south.

Truth is a Nutshell.

From The Fayetteville, Ga., News.
 The great hardship is not in doing your duty, but in convincing others that you are not doing your worst.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Ain't She, Though?

Ain't old Georgia havin' fun!
 Campaign under way;
 Fellers preachin' in the sun,
 Politics each day!

Every town turned upside down—
 All the rusty gates
 Swingin' wide on every side
 With the candidates!

All the stumps is hired out—
 Not a one to spare!
 Mules a-runnin' all about—
 Brayin' everywhere!

Every finger in the pie—
 Scoopin' up the dish!
 Not a feller, low or high,
 Diggin' bait for fish!

Noblin' like it ever seen—
 Fightin' an a-fayin'!
 Beat the drum an' tambourine!
 Keep the bands a-playin'!

Let old Georgia have her fill—
 She ain't never lost!
 Candidates will foot the bill—
 Who cares for the rest!

—F. L. S.

The Georgia editors generally take hot weather for their excursions, but they can always strike a cool breeze—even in the melting month of August.

The Row in the East.

When "the heathen rage,"
 A war they wage;
 With heads that are hardly level;
 They are not agreed
 On the Christian creed,
 But they give and take—the devil!

A Georgia editor has discovered that there are six editors to every ordinary citizen in every town of 50 inhabitants, but that such a town can only support three-fourths of a struggling newspaper.

Always with Us.

We keep on telling here and there—
 The seasons pass away;
 But "the hottest day we've had this year,"
 Is with us every day.
 And this well proves, however we fuss,
 Its never "hot enough for us!"

It's a good thing, perhaps, to sit still and talk about times growing brighter, but it's a much better thing to jump into the middle of the road and get right in the sunshine.

How'd You Like It?

How'd you like to be today
 Where the mill stream is—
 Like the boy, so far away,
 With that torn hat of his?

Face that's kinder streaked with dirt—
 Jerkin' off his coat and shirt;
 Lookin' eager—limbs a-shake,
 Goin' for a headlong dive?
 Wouldn't that be nice to do?
 Splash the whole hot weather through!

The Georgia paragraphs had fun with the war in the west, and now their pencils are fairly sailing into the remote and barbarous east.

Keeps Growin'!

This country keeps a-growin'—
 From Dixie to the Livin'!
 There's more good seed for sowing,
 An' more good crops in sight!

The love is growin' darrer—
 The bells have sweeter chime;
 An' we're gittin' nearer—nearer
 To the halcyon time!

The prose poet of The Savannah Press is now devoting his entire time to politics. This gives the other poets a living chance.

GEORGIA POLITICAL NOTES.

The Macon Telegraph, in a leading editorial, says:

"We are informed that, in some of the counties in this district, the candidacy for the senate of Mr. Bacon is being opposed on the ground that he is a Mason man, and that Macon is responsible for the candidacy of Mr. Barlett. That is to say, the argument is made to the friends of Mr. Cabanis that they ought to oppose Mr. Bacon for the senate because he is a Mason man, and ventures to oppose Mr. Cabanis in his race for the house. It seems to us that this kind of campaigning is extremely unfair to Mr. Bacon. He is in no way responsible for Mr. Barlett's candidacy, nor for the success which that gentleman has had thus far in the race. He is running for the senate on his own merits, and the fact that another Macon man, or another of our race ought not to affect in any way the attitude of democrats towards him. For Mr. Cabanis's friends to take revenge on one man because their favorite is opposed by another man would be as illogical as unjust, and we cannot think that there will be many democrats in the district who will be guilty of such action. Mr. Bacon is running against Mr. Barlett, Mr. Garard and Mr. Walsh; not against Mr. Cabanis. The fact that he is personally friendly to another distinguished member of the Macon bar would be a candidate for office for nothing whatever to do with and should have no influence upon his race for the senate."

Commenting on the dissatisfaction caused by the early date fixed for the Glynn county primary, The Brunswick Times-Advertiser says:

"The Times-Advertiser regrets any cause for democratic disaffection, and would deplore any action tending to intensify it, but when a proposition to purify the party through the interposition of our republican population is openly beaten, the party machinery had better have been sidetracked than left to drift as might suit individual purposes. The success of the party must stand above any personal ambition."

It is Worth county's time, under the rotation system, to furnish the next democratic candidate in the tenth senatorial district.

Says The Cedarhurst Standard.

"The democrats of Dallas have organized a campaign club, and they propose to do some work in the coming year. The old party is beginning to get itself together for the usual triumph this fall."

Says The Cherokee Advance.

"Colonel Tom Hutchinson is riding over for the county and doing some good work for the county and the democratic party. Every democrat and every man who desires to see democratic principles triumph and the best interests of the people and state served should rally to the hearty support of Tom Hutchinson. He is in every way fitted and qualified to ably and faithfully represent Cherokee."

The Savannah Press says.

"Hon. W. H. Strickland, who represented Bryan county at the senatorial convention at Dayton, has twice served his county in the lower house of the general assembly, his term having expired with the last session. He is a one-act farmer and a most capable and pleasant gentleman. He has also served on the executive committee of the democratic district for a number of years and was re-elected last Saturday."

The Madison Advertiser says of Senator Walsh:

"Senator Patrick Walsh is a model representative. He possesses both brains and energy and is doing a grand work for Georgia and the south. He is an indefatigable worker, and has accomplished more for Georgia already than many of our senators have accomplished in a full term."

Says The Columbus Enquirer-Sun:
 "Seab right denies the impeachment that he will be a candidate for congress in the seventh and eighth senatorial districts. If Seab will keep quiet now, all may be forgiven."

Says The Summerville News:
 "Congressman Maddox is one of the coming public men of the south. He is a good deal of a talker, but he is a more than a figure-head."

WITHOUT

Georgia's Lawyers

Case

THE BENCH AND

Chief Justice

Delivers an

W. C. GLENN R.

It is Recommended

Be Raised—

Be

Characterized by

dom seen in any

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reputation for

sessions of the

yesterday

and highly instructive

From the address

sent to the discus-

<p>25 %</p> <p>Off of all orders left in the Merchant Tailoring Department.</p>	<p>50 %</p> <p>Off all the Straw Hats that remain in stock. Nobby styles.</p>
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WITHOUT RETAINERS.

(Continued from Seventh Page.)

law has a basis deeper than an intimacy with the code of Georgia.

A motion to adjourn prevailed and the morning session was over.

An interesting afternoon session.

The afternoon session was called to order by President Blackley and the first number of the programme was the report of the committee on legal education and admission to the bar. This subject proved to be exceedingly interesting and there were several papers of great interest read as well as several discussions by various members.

The first paper read was by Mr. J. J. Strickland, of Athens. He began by stating that he thought the subject contemplated both the preparation of a lawyer and the proof of such preparation. The preparation being properly made, the admission proceedings are of no service, except as they furnish proof of preparation, but serve a two-fold purpose in furnishing proof that the applicant is worthy for the benefit of the bar and that he is skilled for the benefit of the public.

"The defect," said he, "in the legal education of the average young man is not that he has not read much law, but that he has not read law much. Accuracy and a thorough knowledge of the principles underlying the legal structure are much more important than a superficial knowledge of many books. Young men frequently attempt to read law by themselves. This is wrong both to the student and to the profession."

He then suggested the following remedies: "Let the application for admission to the bar contain the certificate of some reputable lawyer, who practices in the court where application is made, that the applicant has read, studied and mastered under his instruction all the law now required by the code, specifying what book has been used on each subject and that he has instructed him in the ethics of the profession. Let him furnish proof of preparation, but let the moral character, but require each lawyer certifying to his character to state his opportunity for knowing the same and the judge can determine whether or not moral character has been proven."

Mr. Strickland also suggested that the questions should be given and answered in writing and that the applicant should be examined in open court in regard to court procedure in civil and criminal cases.

At the conclusion of Judge Strickland's paper President Blackley stated that he had studied alone and that he thoroughly agreed with Mr. Strickland; that he now felt the sad consequences of not having been given the proper tuition in law.

Crovatt Advocates a State Board.

Judge Crovatt followed in a paper on the same subject, and, after dealing with the evils, suggested that one of the remedies was the establishment of a state board of examiners. In this connection he said:

"If the standard is to be maintained, and especially if it is to be elevated and not allowed to lower, the present system of admission should be abolished, and, in the opinion of the writer, no better substitute can be found than the creation of a state board of examiners who should assemble annually or oftener at the capital and examine rigidly each applicant for admission and authority to practice law in the courts of this state. If that board were properly constituted and performed its duties thoroughly, its splendid work would soon make itself felt and the saying now extant in Georgia that any owner of a code of Georgia, can, with a few dollars, and a little self for admission to the bar, be admitted and with that book, a 10 cent bottle of ink, a pen and a quire of legal cap paper, enter upon the practice of the most laborious, the most exacting, and the most dignified of all professions, would no longer be true."

An Entertaining Paper by L. Z. Rosser

Mr. L. Z. Rosser, of Atlanta, read an interesting paper on the same subject. In the course of this paper he said:

"Our code has reasonably and fairly named the qualifications necessary to admission to the Georgia bar. The applicant must be of the male gender. Georgia is not yet ready to exchange wifehood and motherhood even for legal-lord. The Georgia code does not lend its influence to bring woman down from her present high estate. He must be a citizen, familiar with the people, the customs, institutions and civilization of the state, and a man of patriotic pride of her past and hopeful of her future. He must have a good moral character."

"That, in the matter of admission to the bar, there has been abuse is not a fault of the law, but it is to be laid to the charge of those called upon to administer it. The responsibility of rejecting an unworthy applicant is not a pleasure, and while the judge and the committee are each trying to avoid the unpleasantness, the applicant usually slips in. Then, too, the committee and the applicant are usually personal and political friends and enemies, and the result is that these personal and local influences the committee members are generally good enough lawyers to find some excuse to justify the applicant's admission. The difficulty is in the administration of the law, and not in the law itself. The question of admission to the bar should be removed from all local influences; not otherwise will there be fair, full and satisfactory examinations appointed."

Let there be a board of examiners appointed."

Reuben Arnold, Jr.'s Paper.

Mr. Reuben Arnold, Jr., followed Mr. Rosser with a paper on the same subject also. It was well written and well read. In one portion Mr. Arnold says:

"Few are able to attend a law school, and while the majority would be able to obtain an entrance into some lawyer's office, others still are without means to remain idle, and are compelled to follow employment, while undergoing a course of study. It is unjust to the ambitious youth to deny him a chance to enter, merely because he is without means to undergo the same preparation that is open to another more fortunately situated. Only a man with six months' study, alone and unaided, may learn more than another with a two-years' course at a law school. The question at last should be, not has he had an opportunity to become qualified? But is he qualified?"

Discussion of the Subject.

"No harm would come of indiscriminate admissions to the bar," said Judge Blackley, "if there was a way to tell the public about the incompetency of some lawyers; we know ourselves whether or not we are humbugs, but the public has no way of finding out." It is always ethics.

Attorney Levy, of Columbus, made a few remarks on admission to the bar and thought that certain safeguards should be shown about it.

Colonel N. J. Hammond was decidedly outspoken in his views on the question under discussion.

"It would be some help," said he, "if there was a certain time set for study and if the examinations for admission were like those for admission to the State university in writing. The want of character of those admitted is not involved," he declared. "It is the want of character in those admitting. We daily certify to lies."

Mr. R. E. Harley, of Sparta, was exceedingly frank also. He said that the worst thing he knew of was a bad lawyer and that lawyers were worse than anybody else. He also said that the lawyer, as a guard rule, had more temptations thrown in his way than the average man, and that oftentimes he accepted them.

Mr. Alex. King, of Atlanta, thought that Colonel Hammond was right in every respect. He thought that many applied for membership to the bar because it required no capital to become an attorney—by name, if not in fact.

"The question seems to be," said Judge Blackley, "whether we shall have assistance to turn them out."

Judge Hammond said that he was very much in favor of a standing committee.

He was exceedingly straightforward, and said:

"As a general rule the lawyers appointed to examine applicants are incompetent. In fact a very small per cent of the members of the bar are competent to conduct these examinations."

Mr. W. W. Gordon of Savannah, who is one of the youngest and brightest members of the convention, said that the New York laws on admission to the bar were exceedingly strict and that it required a fine examination to secure the privilege of practicing in the courts of that state.

Introduction of Resolutions.

At the close of this discussion Mr. Alex. Smith, of Atlanta, read a resolution to the effect that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to formulate an address on the constitutional amendment, increasing the number of supreme court judges, and that the legislative committee be requested to draft a bill for the appointment of a state board of examiners, the bill to be introduced in the legislature.

Colonel N. J. Hammond secured the attention of the president and introduced a resolution, providing for the appointment of three to draft a bill for the appointment of a state board of examiners, the bill to be introduced in the legislature.

Reports Called for by the President.

President Blackley called for the report of the committee on legal education and admission to the bar, but there was none forthcoming, and the report of the committee on federal legislation was asked for.

Mr. W. R. Leaken, of Savannah, responded, and stated that the chairman of this committee, W. G. Charlton, of Savannah, was unable to attend the convention. The report caused much laughter. It was as follows:

What Congress Has Been Doing.

To the Georgia Bar Association: The committee on federal legislation has not been embarrassed by the richness of the material which has come under its notice in the endeavor to report the result of congressional action. The sessions have been so largely devoted to the consideration of the silver and tariff questions that little time has been devoted to other legislation. Important enactments carry into effect the Paris arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain limiting territorially the destruction of fur seals; inhibiting certain methods in the pursuit of that animal, and establishing a close season within the possessions of the government in Alaska, though commendable, solicitude for the pathetic tribulations of the seal seems to have attracted the legislative mind toward the animal kingdom in general, and now it encroaches seriously upon the resources and liberty of the citizen to kill, wound and capture any animal or bird in the Yellowstone park. If an animal is dangerous, he must look out for himself.

Who is to be the judge of the desuquity tendencies of the particular beast is not stated, but it is the duty of the committee that the obligation rests upon the secretary of the interior to acquaint himself with the family history of all fish frequenting the streams of the locality, and amending by appropriate proclamations, the disciples of the gentle Walton from annihilating the race. A law which forbids the sale of intoxicating liquors within four hundred feet of any school, church or private residence in the District of Columbia. This need not excite undue alarm, since hotels are within the exception. Criminals have been made to the act designed to prevent collisions at sea, prescribing the location and character of lights to be employed, and swearing to his manifest and delivering the same, the master of a steamship, which has been trading between the United States and those of foreign countries for at least a year, may have his vessel entered. The great bridge which connects New York and the state of New Jersey has been authorized by congress, and Utah may become a state by adopting a constitution. The purchase and coinage of silver bullion have been discontinued. The Chinaman must have his interesting features subjected to the preserving methods of the camera or leave. These comprehend so far as your committee is advised the federal legislation of the interior. Acts designed to limit the power of the United States judge territorially in granting extraordinary relief and amending the court of appeals act so as to permit review by that tribunal in the appointment of receivers are now pending. Both of these acts should be made. It may be that they are not, but it seems right that he who undertakes to administer justice should be a witness to his exercise of power in people and the surroundings where and upon whom his blow is to take effect. A just judge will not mind such precautions; he will have the people's eye on him. Your committee abstains from suggestions as to federal legislation. The tendency of the times is to concentrate the power in the federal courts, so is decidedly toward invasion of the few rights left to the states that if congress will legislate we had best not disturb it. Any superfluous energy we may desire to throw into suggestion may be directed toward the Georgia legislature, which will have to listen, even if it does not act. We have federal legislation enough to last a century.

Your committee leaves congress in the midst of tariff debate and tariff conference. This is a question of no importance to the lawyer who will continue to pay extravagant prices for the privilege of practicing in a manner satisfactory to himself and commendable in the eyes of the general public. His cigars will not be cheaper, for as he is the only one who will not be deceived by the sales of the adulterated and unwholesome element which will add to his feeble and joyment will be the mind which will give.

WALTER G. CHARLTON, Chairman.

After hearing this report the association adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

GOSSIP OF THE CONVENTION.

During the morning session of the convention there was a very noticeable gathering on one of the rear benches. Sitting side by side were Judge Lumpkin and Judge Simmons, of the supreme bench, and Judge Marshall J. Clarke, who is a presidential candidate. As one of Judge Clarke's friends remarked: "It looked significant."

W. W. Gordon, Jr., of Savannah, who is an attendance upon the association meeting, is a graduate of Yale, where he was somewhat of an athlete. He studied law at the State university and while there broke a record which had remained untouched for fifteen years—that of the 100-yard dash. It is said that he is as good an athlete as he is an attorney.

General Clement A. Evans was an interesting spectator at the association yesterday. He is a member of the bar, though his fame is not widely known, but he has always been connected with the clergy. Another spectator was Hon. W. H. Venable, the democratic nominee for senator.

Colonel Glenn was fairly overwhelmed with congratulations at the close of his splendid paper. It was a masterly effort, briefly emphasizing the genius of its author. His ability has never been questioned for a moment.

THE BANQUET LAST NIGHT.

One Hundred Lawyers Around the Festal Board.

The banquet of the bar association last night was another of those elegant affairs for which the Kimball house has become famous.

The arrangements were personally directed by Manager Hugh Porter, and everything was in apple pie order. The banquet was spread in the breakfast room and covers were laid for one hundred guests and every seat was filled.

Judge Blackley acted as toast master. He announced the first toast as "The Supreme Court."

Let us consider the reason in the case, for nothing is law—that is not reason."

This toast was responded to by Judge T. J. Simmons and Judge Samuel Lumpkin. Judge Simmons said that he had been on the bench twenty years and a member of the bar association for eleven years and he had never made a speech during the whole of that time. But tonight he was cornered and had concluded to make a speech, being persuaded that one speech made by him would lead the association to stop asking him to speak. What was the use of speaking? People think that sitting on the

prime bench is an easy job, but they are mistaken. It takes long study and careful consideration to decide a case.

Judge Lumpkin said that as he was invariably called upon for a speech he had prepared one for this occasion, and picked up from the table an enormous roll of manuscript, which he said contained his speech. Judge Lumpkin said he guessed he would deliver a printed instead of a dictated speech, and those who wished to could read it. This bit of pleasantry on the part of Judge Lumpkin was much enjoyed by the banqueters.

However, the judge made a few remarks which contained much wisdom.

The next toast was "The Court Below." It takes thirteen men to do an injustice in this court." Judge A. H. MacDonald was on the programme to answer this toast, but as he was absent Judge Walter Turnbull, of Rome, spoke in his stead. Judge Turnbull made an interesting talk and was heartily applauded.

"The Justice of the Peace. The justice has played his part on the stage of life," was responded to by a most happy manner by Colonel T. J. Chappell, of Columbus.

"The Solicitor General," the state's attorney, who eternally prosecutes, was responded to by Hon. M. W. Beck. Mr. Beck drew a most pleasing word picture of the solicitor general and hoped the jury soon have his ideal realized. His speech was received with much applause.

Judge Hopkins's Speech.

The speech of Judge John L. Hopkins, in response to the toast: "The Bar—Placed for the public good between the throne of God and the tumult of human passions." The supreme court hunts for the truth twenty-five or thirty years ago, and were still hunting for it. The lawyer spent not one-twentieth part of his time hunting for the truth. A lawyer has to hunt up his case, and then hunt up the law on his side of the case, while on the other hand the supreme court judges had everything, case and law, presented to them. All they had to do was to decide.

A lawyer has to fix law, fix witnesses and get everything loaded. The supreme court judges had to fix nothing.

Then, take the pleasures of the supreme bench. They are without number. You heard on an average about eighteen hundred speeches per year and still wanted more truth and more light. Was it not ridiculous? Probably if the number of speeches were doubled they would have enough truth and enough light.

Judge Hopkins then spoke of the growth of the law, taking three periods, viz: the time of Moses, the year 1864 A. D., and the present time, as standards of comparison. He cited the first law case and some of the later ones. He said it took more ability, more research and more learning to judge, at the present time, than ever before. He said that it was his earnest conviction that, with justice to the living and the dead, no better trio of men had ever graced the supreme bench of Georgia than those who now sit on it. Judge Hopkins closed with the sentiment: "Here's to the prosperity of the bar and the noble profession, and long may it be able to furnish such men as Blackley, Lumpkin and Simmons."

"The Press—The Creator and Regulator of Character." This toast was responded to by the Hon. H. H. Cabaniss.

Captain Howell's speech was one of the hits of the evening. He was in his happiest vein and his numerous jokes were received with great laughter.

The captain said that he was proud to state that he had once been a lawyer, but that he was now connected with that which was the champion said, "above the law."

As a member of the press he could make his own law and even his own facts, if necessary.

A newspaper man used the truth if convenient, but did not always search for it, as did the supreme court.

The captain spoke of his kindly feelings for the bar and said it was one of the noblest professions. He spoke of the happy relations existing between the bar and the press and hoped they would ever remain as pleasant as now.

Captain Howell's speech was received with great laughter and applause.

Hon. H. H. Cabaniss then made a very humorous and effective speech about the press, which was well received.

"Our Client" was responded to in an earnest speech by Hon. C. M. Steed.

Judge Green, of Texas, then made an interesting talk about the law in his state, after which Mr. Levy, of Columbus, Ga., recited Shamus O'Brien in a most effective manner.

Mr. Julius Brown made the closing speech, after which the banquet adjourned.

FOUND IN THE FURROWS.

Barnesville Gazette: It is generally believed that farmers owe less, they have more at home on which to live, the promise of abundant harvest is good, and why is the outlook not bright for the farmer of Georgia. The people are hard-pressed, but they are all right.

Henry County Weekly: One farmer whose corn is planted by the roadside says he will now have to cut down a few rows nearest to the road to keep the road from being obstructed by the ears reaching out over it.

Summerville News: The editor of the News went down the Chattahoochee, Rome and Columbus railroad as far as Bremen, Ga., and the crops along the route that far are just about as good as the land will make. We are going to have big times in Georgia this fall.

The Mormon Propaganda.

From The Chicago Herald.

The renewed activity of the Mormon propaganda is an interesting fact in connection with the admission of Utah into the union as a state. The constitution of the new state forbids the establishment of any legal relations between the state government and the popular church of Utah. Polygamy cannot be revived by law nor in practice.

But, though the Mormons never can unite formally state and church, and though the "twin relic of barbarism"—as polygamy was styled when denounced by the convention—slavery is prohibited, all the political influences in Utah will be exercised by leaders of Mormon thought and sentiment. The experiment of a virtually Mormon commonwealth, on an equality of status with Illinois and New York, will be a spectacle of profound interest.

Mormon missionaries have been sent out this year in greater numbers than ever before to the countries already visited and have gone to new countries. A class of twenty-three bishops and preachers passed through Chicago a few days since on their way to Europe. Mormon proselytism is active also at the east and the south.

The new preachers of Mormonism declare that another religious era is about to dawn on the world. They say that the day of miracles will return; that apostles of their faith will speak with tongues of holy fire; that the awakening will spread to many nations, which will be turned to their latter day faith.

Utah has 85,000 square miles of territory, being about twice the area of Virginia. Its population is 234,000. Salt Lake's population is 45,000. Under the census of 1880 the ratio of representation in congress is one member for each 114,000 inhabitants. The state, therefore, will have but one member of congress.

Undoubtedly the labors of the Mormon propaganda will cause great additions to the population of Utah. Fortunately there are no anarchists nor paupers among the Mormon immigrants. While a Mormon state will form an interesting study in politics and sociology, there is no reason to fear that, however strong it may become, it will ever be a source of danger to the peace of the country.

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HE-NO

Are you tired of trying to get a good one of these just once more. This time it will only cost you a postal card. Send us your address and we will mail you a free sample of He-No. A few cards fully selected by experienced tea tasters, are dusted and thoroughly cleaned by machinery, that the importers tell us when once fairly tried, the majority of tea drinkers will like better than any tea they have ever used.

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The best Pistol in the United States for this money.

Made exactly like a Smith & Wesson.

Can sell you nickel-plated, one 32 or 38-caliber, for \$3.75 or a plated one for \$4.00. The Clarke Hardware Co., corner Edgewood ave. and Peachtree street.

Times are Hard.

You have nothing to do but whittle.

We have Pocket Knives from 5 cents up to \$3. Our fall importation has just arrived, and we can fit you up nicely. Razors, Scissors, Table Cutlery and anything in the cutting line.

The Clarke Hardware Co., corner Edgewood ave. and Peachtree street.

Gymnasium At Home.

If you do not get enough exercise in your business, we can furnish you with dumb bells, Indian clubs, chest weights, health pulls and anything in the gymnasium line. They take up but little space and are of great benefit. Write or send us for catalogue of Gymnasium Goods. Special prices clubs and associations. The Clarke Hardware Co., corner Edgewood ave. and Peachtree street.

Tennis is the New Fad, and in order to "win it" you should have a Tennis Racket, one of our late makes. Poles, covers, balls and everything necessary to equip a tennis court. Send for new catalogue of this line of goods.

The Clarke Hardware Co., corner Edgewood ave. and Peachtree street.

THE SOUTHERN LEAGUE has "busted" but baseball is still on the go.

We have a complete line of balls from 5 cents to \$1.50. Bats from 50c to \$7.50; Mitts from 25c to \$7.50; Masks from 25c to \$3, and in fact any thing you need in close prices. Write us for catalogue.

The Clarke Hardware Co., corner Edgewood ave. and Peachtree street.

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Portrait Types of the Whole World.

It cost about \$8,000 for the rights of the 80 portraits comprised in the series; it cost more for the text; it costs much, does the printing and binding. (They are massive portfolios, royal quarto size, 12x16 inches.)

If you get the parts as issued, the entire series, portraits, descriptive matter and all, costs you a mere trifle.

Isn't it worth accepting?

It is the first time that such a work as this has been printed. It not only makes the study of ethnology a delight rather than a task, but is what no other work on ethnology can be—a magnificent souvenir of the pleasure street of the World's Fair—Midway Plaisance.

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